FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 2, 1846. [NO. 1513.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. E. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NOTE LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID, on or about the 13th inst. a Note on Barber & Bullalow, payable on demand, for $100 and some cents, dated on or about the 4th of July 1844. All persons are forewarned from trading for this note, and the makers from paying it to any person except myself.

L. S. TOWER.

May 25. 12-3tpd

UNION HOTEL,
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE subscribers, having purchased the Union Hotel, Hillsborough, N. C. have thoroughly repaired the House, and fitted it up with entire new furniture.

They have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that they have succeeded in securing the services of Mr. & Mrs. L. G. WREN, to superintend the establishment, who, from their experience and ability to conduct the business, cannot fail to please the travelling community.

The Proprietors have spared no expense in fitting up the House in a neat and comfortable style; and they pledge themselves to the travelling public, that the house will be constantly supplied with good clean beds, a well spread table, faithful and obliging servants, and good ostlers; and that every effort shall be made to render all those who may favor them with a call comfortable.

Regular Boarders, Lawyers, Jurors, &c. will find at this house a quiet and comfortable home. It is situated convenient to business, and at the same time removed from the bustle and confusion of the court yard.

Two or three Families can be accommodated with board for the Summer.

LONG, WEBB, & CO. Proprietors.

May 18. 12-6w

VANILLA BEANS, for flavoring Ice Cream, &c.; LEMON SYRUP, a prime and choice article; LONDON MUSTARD, of superior quality; SALAD OIL, fresh and sweet; Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Saleratus, Ground Black Pepper, Black Mustard Seed,

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

May 25. 12-tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES!
FOR JUNE, 1846.
J. G. GREGORY & CO. MANAGERS.

$25,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 23 for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, June 13, 1846.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $25,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,750, 1 of 1,500, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 15 of 500, 20 of 250, &c.

13 DRAWN NUMBERS OUT OF 66.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of Packages of		22 Wholes,	$140 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves,	50 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters,	25 00

$50,000 Capital!!!
$20,000!! $10,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 24 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday June 20, 1846.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital of $50,000, 1 Prize of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,853, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 100 of 500, 130 of 300, &c. &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3—Eighths $1 50.

Certificates of Packages of		26 Wholes,	$160 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	80 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	40 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths,	20 00

$30,000!!!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 25 for 1846, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday June 27, 1846.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 ditto of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,140, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,660, 50 Prizes of 1,000, 50 of 500, &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		25 Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

May 22, 1846. 16-tdp

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

Jesse B. George and wife, and others, vs. Griffin Gatewood, Philip Gatewood, and Thomas Gatewood.

Petion for Partition of Slaves.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, Griffin Gatewood, Philip Gatewood, and Thomas Gatewood, to be and appear before the Worshipful Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition in this case, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso; and the Petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1846.

Pr. adv. $2 62. 12-6w

We know Dr. Quigley personally, and there is no man in the country whose opinion is entitled to more respect. He is on all subjects honest and sincere, and his high character as a Physician can be attested by the first medical men in the city.

Philadelphia Sun.

Shepard's Town, Va., Oct. 10, 1843.

Dear Sir,—You inquire of me whether I have used your Hair Tonic, and with what effect.

Several years ago my hair began to fall rapidly from the scalp, and I had the prospect of premature baldness. At length a friend recommended your Hair Tonic. I used three or four bottles, according to the printed directions, and at the end of six months, my hair was thick set, and since, its tendency to turn grey was arrested.

I have never before given a certificate, recommending patent medicines, which indiscriminately used, as they often are, do much injury; but in a case like the present, where I know the article to be beneficial, and that it can do no harm, I have no scruples in stating facts within my own knowledge. Yours, &c.

JOHN QUIGLEY, M. D.

Dr. D. Jayne, Philadelphia.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

May 25. 12-3w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

[illegible] vs. Alexander D. McRae.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, Alexander D. McRae, to be and appear before the Worshipful Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of July next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1846.

N. D. BOGGAN, Clerk.

Pr. adv. $2 50. 12-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

Philip D. McRae and others, vs. Christopher McRae and others, Devisees of Dan'l McRae, dec'd.

Petition for Partition of Land.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, Christopher McRae and his wife Abigail, Christopher McRae, son of Barbara; John McRae, and Catharine McRae, to be and appear before the Worshipful Court, to be held at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition in this case, otherwise the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso, and the Petition heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of April, A. D. 1846.

N. D. BOGGAN, Clerk.

Pr. adv. $2 62. 12-6w

DEAFNESS.

DR. McNAIR'S Acoustic Oil has proved very successful in curing even total deafness. We have many certificates from citizens who have used this Oil with complete success. We invite all who are troubled with any disease of the Ear to examine the proof.

Langley's Western Indian Panacea

Is the best family medicine in the world. It is a cure for Dyspepsia, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Costiveness, Jaundice, Epilepsy, Constitutional Debility, &c.

N. B. It operates without the slightest pain, as a real but thorough cathartic, and never leaves the person costive, even if taken very often.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co. 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co. Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co. Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

Sick Headache REMEDY.

DR. SPOHN'S Headache Remedy is allowed to be the only preparation that will effectually cure that worst of all complaints. Persons using this article will never have the sick headache. If people had rather give fifty cents or a dollar to be entirely cured, than to be laid up for two or three days, they can do so by buying a bottle of this Remedy.

☞ Sold Wholesale by Comstock & Co. 21 Cortland street, New York; and Retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; and by Atkins & Co. Clinton; Bass & Sullivan, Kenansville; D. G. Patterson, Little Rockfish; McDowell & Co. Elizabeth town; and by one person in every village in the United States and Canadas.

April 9, 1846. 7-eow6m

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.
A SURE REMEDY FOR WORMS.

A LARGE SUPPLY of this unrivalled cure for Worms, received at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, for sale very low by the dozen to Country Merchants.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

EDEN PARK POWDER MILLS.

HAVING been appointed agent for this factory I can offer the public in whole or half kegs at manufacturers prices, an article of Powder which has been favorably known throughout the Southern country for many years, and I can warrant it equal to any manufactured in the United States.

Orders from the interior will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, and if the article is not found to be such as represented, may be returned and I will pay all expenses.

E. J. LUTTERLOH.

Wilmington, April 29. 10-1m

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.

THE Subscriber having taken the management of the above line, flatters himself that by putting on a new Hack, better stock, and "travelling up," all who may give it a trial will be better pleased than heretofore.

Under the present arrangement, leave Fayetteville on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; and arrive at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South.

Leave Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the train from both ways.

Passengers enter at Briggs's Hotel.

JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1846. 9tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System.

NAMELY: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in life. Also, Chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

This medicine has in many thousand instances brought health and returning vigor to the weak and languid frame. Its operation extends itself to the remotest transactions of the general system, and consists in removing diseased action in the absorbing and secreting vessels.

The blood contains the elements of the whole animal structure—flesh and fibre, glands, muscles, tendons, the nails, the hair, and even the bones themselves, are all sustained by the blood. Well, then, may it be called the stream of life. In proportion to the purity of fluid will be that of the substance into which it is continually changing. Corrupt blood instead of producing healthy flesh, is likely enough to develop sores and ulcers. When these appear, whether in the specific form of scrofula, in all its multiform and disgusting shapes, or eruptions in all their disfiguring variety, rheumatism, bilious disorders, general relaxation and debility, and a host of complaints arising from disordered secretions, there is no detergent, it is believed, that will so rapidly neutralize the virus in the blood from which they spring and effect a radical cure, as this preparation.

The following is an extract from a letter just received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted for several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c. and recently with an affection of the Throat and Chest:

Baileysburg, Va. Dec. 18th, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Before I commenced using your Sarsaparilla my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely ulcerated, I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended into my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time my health improved and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as I ever was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla.

Your friend, LOUISA K. BEVAN.

Winsted, Conn. Augt. 5, 1845.

A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: About six weeks since I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, and was then suffering from Scrofula in its most virulent form. I had nine running ulcers, and had lost the use of one arm, and the disease caused such intense pain in the head, that three physicians told me I could not live—that there was no help for me. I informed them there was one medicine would help me, and that was Sands' Sarsaparilla. My physician seeing my confidence was so great, sent for a certificate, and I commenced taking the Sarsaparilla. Its use produced immediate relief; my head is now well, and my arm, which had been useless, I can now sew with, and my health is rapidly improving. Many people have heard of my case, have come some six and nine miles to see me; and some have taken the Sarsaparilla after witnessing its wonderful operation on me. One lady told me last week, it was doing great things for her; and there are three or four in this place that are taking it, and our merchants find a very ready sale for Sands' Sarsaparilla. Yours, most respectfully,

CORDELIA CADY.

"Truth is Stranger than Fiction."—Let the Facts Speak for Themselves.—The following certificate is only another link in the great chain of testimony to its merits. Let the afflicted read and be convinced. What it has done once it will do again.

Charlestown, Mass. Sept. 23d, 1845.

This may certify that my son, now aged seventeen, has been for ten years afflicted with the scrofulous humor. At the age of seven years he had the measles, which probably caused this humor to make its appearance in a most singular way, covering his body from his head to his feet with small tumors.—I consulted a Doctor of Medicine, and he examined him three days in succession, and not understanding his case, advised me to consult Dr. Rogers, of New-York, I then being a resident of that city.—After a long and critical examination, having more than thirty other medical gentlemen with him at the time, he pronounced it Scrofula, or King's Evil.—The child was then prescribed for, and commenced taking medical drugs from that time. He grew worse until June of 1837, and then his bones became affected in consequence of the mercury that had been given him. A piece of bone came away from his under jaw, in the first place, as large as an English walnut, a piece from his forehead as large as a sixpence, and a piece from near the crown of his head. It then went to the back and side, and discharged in three places. From thence to one of his limbs, separating, in consequence of the ulceration, the muscles and cord from the bones of the ancle joint on the back part. He had at one time fifteen running sores or issues from the glands of the throat and those places I have mentioned. In 1840 I lived in Portsmouth, N. H. and he was attacked with a Rheumatic Fever, which settled in one of his hips, which swelled as large as three of the other. Being under medical treatment, they gave him laudanum until he lost his reason. Then I became alarmed and sent for a Thomsonian. His medicine helped his hip and restored his reason.—The third time he was attacked with this fever in 1842, when hearing of Dr. Sands's Sarsaparilla, and being perfectly satisfied that all other medicines had failed of effecting a cure, I sent and procured six bottles, and by the time he had taken it all I considered him well. These places healed—he became bright and lively—color came to his face and lips—from that time till the Fall of 1844, his complaints never troubled him. At that time he became deaf, which continued until last March, when his right eye became affected; from that to the left eye, covering the sight of the eye so that he was in a great measure deprived of sight.

Knowing that Dr. Sands's Sarsaparilla was the only medicine that had ever done him any good, I applied to Mr. Fowle, Apothecary at Boston, for more. He has taken fifteen dollar's worth, which has removed the humor from his eyes and hearing, and he now appears to be cured, and radically so. I verily believe all this latter trouble might have been avoided if I had continued thoroughly the use of Dr. Sands's Sarsaparilla when he was under the influence of the medicine the first time.

These are the simple statements of the facts of the case, and I feel it my duty to make those facts known to the public, for the benefit of those who may be afflicted in like manner; feeling a full conviction the cure has been effected solely from the effect of this invaluable medicine.

HANNAH W. BECK, 228 Main-st.

Suffolk, ss. Boston, October 13, 1845.—Then personally appeared the above named Hannah W. Beck, and made solemn oath that the above certificate, by her subscribed, and statements therein contained, are true. Before me,

JAMES RICE, Justice of the Peace.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton street, New York.

Sold also by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville; C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh; Haviland, Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C.; A. Malloy, Cheraw; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

Feb'y 21, 1846. 99-tf

FOR SALE FOR CASH,

SPTS. TURPENTINE, manufactured from Virgin Turpentine. Also, a superior article of White Rosin.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

May 19. 11-3w

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

TWO large young MULES.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

May 19. 11-3w

THE Subscriber's Wagon leaves this place every Monday morning for Rockingham.—Up loading will be taken at 50 cents per 100 lbs. Persons living beyond can have their Goods stored at Rockingham until it suits their convenience to send for them.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

May 19. 11-3w

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK, Old Rectified Rye WHISKEY, (by the Barrel.)

Prime Cider VINEGAR.

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 11. 10-tf

25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, (the cost,) for sale by

E. J. HALE.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

OFFERS for sale an assortment of choice PERFUMERY, consisting in part of

Florida Water,	Transparent Soap,
Bay Water,	Toilet Powder,
Cologne Water,	Powder Puffs,
Extract Mousseline,	Almond Soap,
" Violet,	Preston Salts,
Shaving Cream, superior,	Court Plaster,
Transparent Wash Balls,	Bear's & Macassar Oil.

Also, Cologne Water, made from the "Farina" recipe, for sale by the quart or gallon.

April 27. 8tf

Are you Insured!

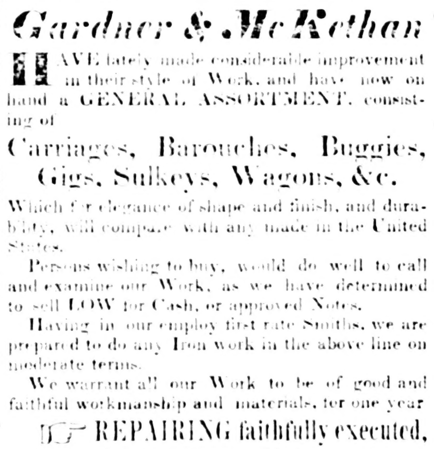
THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

FROM THE SAINT LOUIS REVEILLE.

SETTLEMENT FUN.
BILL SAPPER'S LETTERS TO HIS COUSIN.
BY SOLITAIRE.

Liberti Miss Sury,
Mai 18 forty 6.

Deer Cusin:—Thar hes ben a grate trial down at Pine Bottom sence I wrote you last, risin' out of a lie which Jess Norris told Mag. Nelson—he sed he'd marry her, and not keepin' his word Mag.'s daddy hauled Jess up to cort, to gin his reason why he wouldn't finish cortin' his darter. The lawyers called it an '*aggravated* breach of promis.'—Well, I reckon he had *lied* right strong to Mag. 'cause she looked so. Tha hev no squire down in the bottom, so tha sent up fur old Squire Wilson to cum and hold the cort—he wanted 'em to cum up to town, but tha wouldn't do it, 'cause, tha sed, jestis couldn't be got fur bottom fellars in the settlement. Well, to please 'em, the Squire started down, and when he arriv thar, the hull collection of both families war gethered round the old log school house, whar tha'd fixed a table fur the Squire, and a bench fur the jury. Jess war among his kin outside, rippin' and swarin' he wouldn't marry Mag., no how or yearth, unless the lawr made him do it, and he war goin' to hev a trial fust anyhow. Some of the Nelson fellars told him he'd hed a trial and war already sentenced on good evidence.

"Jest perduce it, that's all," ses Jess, "and then I'll gin in."

Tha pinted at Mag. whar she war standin'!

Squire Wilson tuck his seat and called the cort to order, and then selected a jury of fellars present. He picked out old Nelson as one, but the Norris fellars objected agin him, 'cause he war prosecutor; so to make it even, tha put Jess's daddy on. The Squire sed the prosecutor ought to be on in sech a diffikult case, to explain the matter to the jury. Arter the case war opin'd, and the pints of law sot down, the Squire gin to take in evidence, and while it war goin' on, Mag. and some of the neighborin' wimin got Jess off by hisself, and got a talkin' to him, and arter another spell the wimin left Jess and Mag. together, to talk the matter over. Any quantity of evidence war gin in, statin' that Jess hed ben continooally hanging arter the gal. One man sed tha hed ben courtin' ever sence he'd ben a resident of the bottom, and ef Jess hadn't promis'd the gal, it war an etarnal shame on his part.

Hevin' got through with the men, Squire Wilson ordered the Sheriff to clar the cort of all but the jury, and bring the wimin to gin in thar testimony. It war did, and the door shet. The chimley at one side of the house hed fallin' down, and left a hole a fellar could walk through; across this two of the jury hung thur coats. All bein' reddy now, the fust womin war called up, and the Squire sot to questionin' her; while he war percedin', all the men fellars war leanin' agin the outside of the house, with thur ears to the *chinks* atween the logs, listenin' to what war sayin'; and when she would say suthin' that pleased one side tha'd holler "good! by seissors;" and tother side 'ud say it war a cussed no sech thing. Some fellers 'ud rip and tarr agin the Squire, and others gin thunder to the jury.

"Did you ever see Miss Nelson?" asked the squire of the witness, "sittin' in Jess Norris's lap, and he a hugging and kissin' on her."

"That's cumin' to the *pint*," ses a fellar outside, who hed his ear stickin' through a chink.

"Yes," ses anuther, "let her spread herself on that partickler view of the matter."

"Oh, yes," ses the witness, "offen!—I've seed her sot, and sot, jest as ef the gal hed ben pinned thar."

"That'll do!" ses the squire, "thar aint no use examinin' any farther—I reckon the jury kin make out a case. The chief pint in this case, gentlemen," continued the squire, "is, ef the gal gin Jess any incouragement, and then ef Jess war courtin' her for good, with the premeditated intention of marryin' at a futur' period: ef these two pints in the case is diskiver'd, thar aint no questi'n about the verdict, and you kin gin it in any way you may jest see fit. Hevin' now demonstrated the law to you, gentlemen, you kin leave and hunt fur the merits of your conclusion."

Thar war no chance for the jury's leavin' by the door, for the fellars war gathered in a crowd round it; so, they retired by the chimley openin', and the sheriff tuck them down to a shady place behind the school house, whar tha sot tharselves in a ring on the grass, and the fellars in favor of both sides gethered round 'em. Arter takin' a starr at each other, old Nelson said thar warn't much use sittin' thar long, for the case war clear that Jess ought to marry Mag. One of the Norris fellars, slappin' his fist inter the middle of his tother hand, swore it wouldn't be safe fur that jury to gin in any such decision.—Then a Norris fellar on the jury perposed that the case be jest dismissed at onst.—Dick Nelson, a cusin of Mag's, war standin' behind him when he sed this, and haulin' off he hit the Norris fellar under the ear, and knocked him inter the middle of the "jury ring." Most of the boys war in favor of a fight, but the old men got 'em to postpone it till arter the decision of the case, which the jury concluded to finish in the school room. In tha went agin, through the chimley, and sot tharselves on the bench—all but one. On countin' noses, it war found that old Nelson wur missin'. This was a regiar stop to perceedings. The squire right off sent the sheriff with a crowd to git him, dead or live; but, arter chasin' him an hour, tha gin up tryin' to sarve the writ, and cumin' inter cort, reported that he warn't "*cum-at-ibus*," as the lawyers ses.

"Well, squire, what the thunder's to be done in sech a case?" inquired the foreman.

The squire had ben readin' down a page of the stattys, and takin' off his specs and closin' the book, he sed:

"It has ben laid down by the Legislatur as an ondeniable pint of lawr, that whar a jury can't *agree* a case ain't *decided*, 'cept whar the jury ain't a full jury. Now, thar bein' a nice pint of lawr stanin' here to decide, arter lookin' at the stattys I've concluded as how: Old Nelson hevin' ben on that jury, in course belongs to it, and it can't be decided 'thout him—he's not thar in his place to decide it; tharfore, we fall back on his pint, that the jury not bein' able to agree for or agin the defendant, why Jess ought to marry Mag., if he's agreed, and tharby settle the hull afarr 'thout any more litegation."

Jess war leanin' up agin the door post when the Squire decided, and one of the fellars holler'd out:

"What do you say, Jess, to the decision?"

"Well, ses Jess, lookin' round at Mag., who war hangin' on his arm, "I reckon I'm agreed. I wouldn't sed nuthin' agin it at furst, only the Nelson's got so eternal mad—Mag. ses she ain't nuthin' agin me, and I ain't agin her, so I consent."

The fellars gin a regular cheer at this conclusion.

"Come in," ses the squire, "and get tied." And in tha went:—well, maibbe thar wur some corn juce swimmin' about arter the decision and the hull crowd tuck a general mix on friendly footin' agin—all but the fellars that hit and got hit at the jury ring. Your cousin,

BILL SAPPER.

The President and his Lady, together with the other ladies of his family, and accompanied by the Secretary of War, the Postmaster General, and the Attorney General, visited the National Exhibition of Manufactures on Saturday last, and spent an hour or two in viewing the vast and varied display of American skill and industry there gathered together. The President expressed himself highly gratified, as he certainly must have been much impressed, if not surprised, by the extent and beauty of the exhibition.

National Intelligencer.

The Fly in the Wheat.—Several farmers in this neighborhood have informed us that the Hessian Fly has appeared this spring in great numbers, and that they have destroyed many fields of Wheat.

Hillsborough Recorder.

"Is them old fellows alive now? said an urchin to the teacher. "What old persons do you mean, my dear?" "Why Paul and Luke and Duteronomy, and them."

THE MEXICAN WAR.
OFFICIAL DESPATCHES TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

FROM THE UNION.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp at Palo Alto, Texas, May 9, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I was met near this place yesterday, on my march from point Isabel, by the Mexican forces, and after an action of about five hours dislodged them from their position, and encamped upon the field. Our artillery, consisting of two 18-pounders and two light batteries, was the arm chiefly engaged, and to the excellent manner in which it was manœuvered and served is our success mainly due.

The strength of the enemy is believed to have been about six thousand men, with seven pieces of artillery, and eight hundred cavalry. His loss is probably at least, one hundred killed. Our strength did not exceed all told twenty-three hundred, while our loss was comparatively trifling—four men killed, three officers and thirty-seven men wounded, several of the latter mortally. I regret to say that Major Ringgold, 3d artillery, and Captain Page, 4th infantry, are severely wounded. Lieut. Luther, 2d artillery, slightly so.

The enemy has fallen back, and it is believed has repassed the river. I have advanced parties now thrown forward in his direction, and shall move the main body immediately.

In the haste of this first report, I can only say that the officers and men behaved in the most admirable manner throughout the action. I shall have the pleasure of making a more detailed report when those of the different commanders shall be received.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Brevet Brigadier General U. S. A., Com'dg.
The ADJUTANT GENERAL U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Camp at Resaca de la Palma,
3 miles from Matamoras,
10 o'clock, p. m., May 9, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to report that I marched with the main body of the army at 2 o'clock to-day, having previously thrown forward a body of light infantry into the forest, which covers the Matamoras road. When near the spot where I am now encamped, my advance discovered that a ravine crossing the road had been occupied by the enemy with artillery. I immediately ordered a battery of field artillery to sweep the position, flanking and sustaining it by the 3d, 4th, and 5th regiments, deployed as skirmishers to the right and left. A heavy fire of artillery and of musketry was kept up for some time, until finally the enemy's batteries were carried in succession by a squadron of dragoons and the regiments of infantry that were on the ground. He was soon driven from his position, and pursued by a squadron of dragoons, battalion of artillery, 3d infantry, and a light battery, to the river. Our victory has been complete. Eight pieces of artillery, with a great quantity of ammunition, three standards, and some one hundred prisoners have been taken; among the latter, General La Vega, and several other officers. One general is understood to have been killed. The enemy has recrossed the river, and I am sure will not again molest us on this bank.

The loss of the enemy in killed has been most severe. Our own has been very heavy, and I deeply regret to report that Lieut. Inge, 2d dragoons, Lieut. Cochrane, 4th infantry, and Lieut. Chadbourne, 8th infantry, were killed on the field. Lieut. Col. Payne, 4th artillery, Lieut. Col. McIntosh, Lieut. Dobbins, 3d infantry, Capt. Hooe, and Lieut. Fowler, 5th infantry, and Captain Montgomery, Lieuts. Gates, Selden, McClay, Burbank, and Jordan, 8th infantry, were wounded. The extent of our loss in killed and wounded is not yet ascertained, and is reserved for a more detailed report.

The affair of to-day may be regarded as a proper supplement to the cannonade of yesterday; and the two taken together, exhibit the coolness and gallantry of our officers and men in the most favorable light. All have done their duty, and done it nobly. It will be my pride, in a more circumstancial report of both actions, to dwell upon particular instances of individual distinction.

It affords me peculiar pleasure to report that the field work opposite Matamoras has sustained itself handsomely during a cannonade and bombardment of 160 hours. But the pleasure is alloyed with profound regret at the loss of its heroic and indomitable commander, Maj. Brown, who died to-day from the effect of a shell. His loss would be a severe one to the service at any time, but to the army under my orders, it is indeed irreparable. One officer and one non-commissioned officer killed and ten men wounded, comprise all the casualties incident to this severe bombardment.

I inadvertently omitted to mention the capture of a large number of pack mules left in the Mexican camp.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Bt. Brig'r General U. S. A., Com'g.
The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the army,
Washington, D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Resaca de la Palma, May 11, 1846.
[ORDERS No. 59.]

1. The commanding general congratulates the army under his command upon the signal success which has crowned its recent operations against the enemy. The coolness and steadiness of the troops during the action of the 8th, and the brilliant impetuosity with which the enemy's position and artillery were carried on the 9th, have displayed the best qualities of the American soldier. To every officer and soldier of his command, the general publicly returns his thanks for the noble manner in which they have sustained the honor of the service and of the country.—While the main body of the army has been thus actively employed, the garrison left opposite Matamoras has rendered no less distinguished service by sustaining a severe cannonade and bombardment for many successive days. The army and the country, while justly rejoicing in this triumph of our arms, will deplore the loss of many brave officers and men who fell gallantly in the hour of combat.

2. It being necessary for the commanding general to visit Point Isabel on public business, Colonel Twiggs will assume command of the corps of the army near Matamoras, including the garrison of the field work. He will occupy the former lines of the army, making such dispositions for defence and for the comfort of his command as he may deem advisable. He will hold himself strictly on the defensive until the return of the commanding general.

By order of Brig. Gen. TAYLOR:
W. W. J. BLISS,
Act. Adj. General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
Point Isabel, (Texas,) May 12, 1846.

SIR: I am making a hasty visit to this place, for the purpose of having an interview with Commodore Conner, whose squadron is now at anchor off the harbor, and arranging with him a combined movement up the river. I avail myself of the brief time at my command to report that the main body of the army is now occupying its former position opposite Matamoras. The Mexican forces are almost disorganized, and I shall lose no time in investing Matamoras, and opening the navigation of the river.

I regret to report that Major Ringgold died the morning of the 11th inst. of the severe wounds received in the action of Palo Alto. With the exception of Capt. Page, whose wound is dangerous, the other wounded officers are doing well. In my report of the second engagement, I accidentally omitted the name of Lieut. Dobbins, 3d infantry, among the officers slightly wounded, and desire that the omission may be supplied in the despatch itself. I am under the painful necessity of reporting that Lieut. Blake, topographical engineers, after rendering distinguished service in my staff during the affair of the 8th inst., accidentally shot himself with a pistol on the following day, and expired before night.

It has been quite impossible as yet to furnish detailed reports of our engagements with the enemy, or even accurate returns of the killed and wounded. Our loss is not far from 3 officers and 40 men killed, and 13 officers and 100 men wounded; while that of the enemy has in all probability exceeded 300 killed; more than 200 have been buried by us on the two fields of battle.

I have exchanged a sufficient number of prisoners to recover the command of Capt. Thornton. The wounded prisoners have been sent to Matamoras—the wounded officers on their parole. General la Vega and a few other officers have been sent to New Orleans, having declined a parole, and will be reported to Maj. Gen. Gaines. I am not conversant with the usages of war in such cases, and beg that such provision may be made for these prisoners as may be authorized by law. Our own prisoners have been treated with great kindness by the Mexican officers.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Bt. Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Com'dg.
The ADJUTANT GENERAL of the army,
Washington, D. C.

LATE FROM THE ARMY.

NEW ORLEANS, May 16.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM THE ARMY.

An Expedition started to attack Barrita—Gen. Taylor preparing to cross the Rio Grande, and attack and occupy Matamoras.

The steamer James L. Day, Capt. Griffin, arrived this morning from the Brazos St. Jago, which place she left on the 16th inst., bringing intelligence two days later than that by the Galveston.

The news is important! Capt. Griffin informs us that General Taylor left Point Isabel on the morning of the 13th, with about two hundred men, and a supply of provisions for the army at the camp. After proceeding a short distance, however, he deemed it expedient to return and increase his escort, and take with him a large quantity of supplies. He did so, and took up his march again for the camp, on the morning of the 14th, with from six to eight hundred men, a park of artillery, and about two hundred and fifty wagons. He was met about midway between Point Isabel and the camp, late on the evening of the 15th. Up to that time he had not met the enemy, nor was it anticipated that he would encounter opposition, as the general impression was that the enemy had retreated from our soil, immediately after their disastrous defeat on the 9th and 10th, and sought safety on the West bank of the Rio Grande.

While Gen. Taylor was at Point Isabel he received intelligence that the Mexicans were gathering in large numbers at Barrita, a Mexican town, immediately on the bank of the Rio Grande. On being thus informed, he ordered the two companies of Louisiana Volunteers, under Capts. Desha and Stockton, and a detachment of United States infantry, numbering in all, regulars and volunteers, about one thousand men, composed entirely of infantry, to proceed to the attack of the town.

Gen. Taylor intended to cross the river at or near his camp, to take possession of Matamoras, and the expedition was ordered for the double purpose of dislodging the Mexicans from their position at Barrita, and assisting General Taylor in occupying Matamoras, should he be opposed.

Gen. Taylor intended to cross the river on a bridge formed of the boxes of his wagons caulked tight. For this purpose he had ordered all the oakum at Point Isabel to be sent to the camp.

There were none of the enemy between the camp and Point Isabel. If any remained on this side of the river they were above the camp.

The Canal Bank of this City has, this

morning, placed at the disposal of the Governor, without charge, whatever money it may require for the dispatch of the troops now ready at the Barracks.

CAMP OPPOSITE MATAMORAS, }
May 11th—10 o'clock at night. }

Gentlemen:—I would like to write a detailed account of what has occurred since the 8th inst. but I have a hope of getting a few hours sleep to night, for to-morrow I fancy we shall have something to do. A report is going around camp to-night that we will go over and take possession of Matamoras to-morrow or next day.

Gen. Taylor returned to-night from Point Isabel. A party of Dragoons since his arrival have swam over and brought a boat from the opposite side. The sentinel over this boat left in haste. All the prisoners whom we had in Matamoras were exchanged day before yesterday. Besides which, we gave our enemy ninety-seven wounded men by way of *La Naip*. Yours, L.

The following full details of the glorious actions between the hostile armies, on the 8th and 9th inst., we find in the Galveston papers of the 15th. They were furnished by an eye-witness—an actor in the scene—Capt. Jas. J. Tod, late of the Texan Navy.

The battle commenced by heavy cannonading on both sides. Gen. Taylor, in passing his lines accosted Capt. May, of the 2d dragoons, and told him: "Your regiment has never done anything yet—you must take that battery." He said nothing, but turned to his command and said: "We must take that battery—follow!" He made a charge with three companies—at least, with the remainder of three companies—supported by the 5th and 8th regiments of infantry. They cleared the breastwork, rode over the battery, wheeled and came through the enemy's line, whilst the fire of the infantry was so deadly in its effect as to carry all before it. Capt. May made a cut at an officer as he charged through—on his return he found him standing between the wheels of a cannon—fighting like a hero. He ordered him to surrender. He was asked if he was an officer? Captain May answered him in the affirmative, when he presented his sword, remarking: "You receive Gen. Vega a prisoner of war."

Capt. May gave him in charge of one of his sergeants, who had lost his horse in the charge, ordering him to conduct him to General Taylor, out of the lines.

Lieut. Inge, a brave and gallant officer of the 2d dragoons, fell in this charge. A complete panic and route ensued on the part of the enemy; they fled in every direction for the river, many were drowned in attempting to cross. Eight pieces of artillery fell into our hands, an innumerable quantity of small arms, munitions, baggage, camp equipage, military chest, containing a large quantity of gold; General Arista's carriage, baggage, port-folio, with all his official correspondence with the Government, with full plans of the campaign, and instructions from the Mexican Government, authorizing him to send General Taylor and his army, when taken prisoners, to the city of Mexico; to treat General Taylor and his officers with such care and attention as becomes the magnanimity of the great Mexican nation. Four or five hundred head of mules, etc., with a large [illegible].

The plan of the campaign, and the instructions from his government ordered him to take possession of Point Isabel; this was to be the chief act of hostility: he was to fortify it as strongly as possible. He was likewise ordered to take possession of the mouth of the river and fortify it at once.

After the rout Gen. Taylor dispatched Capt. Carr, of the Dragoons, with a guard, to convey the intelligence. They bore so many of the enemy's colors with them, that they presumed in the Fort that it was the Mexicans coming up to make an assault, it being dark, and the Fort fired upon them, but fortunately injured no one.

Capt. May's charge is spoken of as being one of those splendid efforts which would have adorned the brightest feather in the plume of Murat in the palmiest days of his glory. It cost him some 18 horses with a few of the gallant riders.

This victory entirely belongs to the U. S. Army, no volunteers having arrived in time to share in the honors of the day. It will convince our country that West Point affords the material of exhibiting the courage and bravery of the American soldier.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT BROWN.

We have no where else seen so circumstantial and interesting an account of the bombardment of the camp opposite Matamoras as is contained in the following letter. It is due the author to state that it was written exclusively for the gratification of "a select few" of his friends—not for the public eye. The reader will, on this account, excuse the air of levity with which serious matters are discussed. Under all his exuberance of fun and humor, we do assure the reader that the writer bears a heart which beats with every generous and manly impulse, and he is fully cognizant of all the sober realities of the service in which he is engaged.

CAMP OPPOSITE MATAMOROS, }
May 13th, 1846. }

Since the evening of the 9th, nothing has transpired here. You may know ere this, that we gave the Mexicans "jesse" on the 8th and 9th. General Taylor, after establishing his little sand fort here, right opposite the town, left the 7th Infantry and two Artillery companies in it, with instructions to defend it to the death; he then left with the remainder of his force for Brassos Santiago for supplies, and with the hope that the two mortars (which he had ordered six months ago) had arrived from Washington, and also to bring up ammunition enough for our four 18 pounders to batter down Matamoras. Gen. T. and command left on the 1st of this month. On the morning of the 3d, at daylight, the Mexicans opened their batteries on our Fort, or rather our grand entrenchments; from that moment it was right hot work until 12 o'clock, when both parties had to cease until their guns would cool. Was you ever shot at, in front with a 12 pounder, in the flank by a 6 pounder, and a shell directed to burst over your head? if not, try it, just to properly enjoy a brandy toddy after the [illegible] begins. Well, after the refreshments [illegible] had continued, varied only by a little more "vindictive looseness" and wild-colt comet-like flying of shells. It was only 23 minutes after we commenced our fire, before one of our 18 pound shot struck their 12 pound cannon directly in the muzzle, and knocked it head, back and stomach into the air about 20 feet, and it was accompanied by legs, heads and arms. Seven Mexican officers were wounded, and eight privates who were around their piece, killed. We have not heard from their 12 pounder since, and so hot was the little fort in which it had been placed, that they were compelled to abandon it. When the first fire came, I rushed into my tent and jerked up my rifle, and as I stepped out, a 9 pound shot struck my tent at the head of my bed, ranged the whole length of my bed, cut off the back upright pole, passed out the back part through two other tents, and then buried itself in the parapet. I'm glad I was not "caught napping."

In the first half hour a Sergeant of Capt. Lee's company was killed; he was carried over to the hospital tent (full of sick) and directly after he was laid on a bed, a bomb shell was thrown through the top of the tent, lit near the bed, burst and blew the dead man's head off, without injuring any one else. On Wednesday, the 6th May, and 3d day of the bombardment, Major Brown was struck on the leg with a bomb-shell, and his leg had to be amputated—he died on the 9th. These are the only two we have lost during the whole of the bombardment, which commenced on Sunday, the 3d, and lasted, with little intermission, day and night, until the next Saturday at dark. During this time, the enemy had thrown about 3500 shots—solid and shell—amongst us. It is miraculous that the damage should have been so slight. Finding we could not dismount their mortars—they being sunk in the ground, with thick embankments in front—and having only about 400 rounds of ammunition to our cannon, we went to work to throw up a kind of temporary bomb-proof shelter, by taking our barrels of pork, laying sticks of wood across them, and throwing up six feet of earth upon that. These we built at points in the fort where they would be convenient for the men; and when we saw the smoke from their guns, every one would fall from the parapet and "hole." When we would see a shell coming we would fall upon the ground as the explosion generally takes place upwards. The Mexicans thought they had killed nearly all of us, as they were under the impression that all who fell were shot.

It was very disgusting to stand and be fired at all round, and not be able to return it "in full force and virtue;" but, knowing our ammunition was scarce, we reserved it till the death struggle should come on. We were in hopes, that after a reasonable time of bombarding, the enemy would attempt to storm us. Two or three feints were made, but they could not be brought to the scratch. Five mortars were playing on us at once, from every point of their works. Gen. Taylor's orders to us were to maintain this post, and not pretend to make any sally, or risk in the least his position here; but in case we were surrounded after he left, that signal guns should be fired at certain intervals, which would notify him of the fact. This notice was given to the General, as they heard all our guns at Point Isabel. On the 8th the General commenced his march with the train of provisions, and when about twelve miles from here he saw the enemy in position. He immediately [illegible] into their affections." We heard the firing of cannon on both sides, and distinctly the volleys of musketry. We knew well that it was the General pitching it into their short ribs. We had then stopped to [illegible]; but at the first gun we sprang to our parapets, opened our batteries, and for once we had the prettiest little cannonade that ever a man beheld. They gave us grape for gun, while we slung at them "the best the shop contained."

But wait, I forgot one thing: On the first Wednesday, after the bombardment had lasted three days, the enemy "sounded a parley." Major Seawell and Lieut. Britton were ordered to go out and see what they wanted. They did so, and the Mexicans demanded the surrender of the fort "*for humanity's sake.*" They gave us one hour to surrender, or they would put us all to the sword. They brought us a letter from Gen. Arista to our commanding officer. The commanding officer, Captain Hawkins—Brown had been shot just before—had a council of war called, and said he presumed we were unanimous on such points, but that he would put the matter to vote as to their feelings. The vote of the youngest member was taken first, and so on throughout. This was the unanimous vote: "Defend the place to the death." Gen. Arista was, in thirty minutes, replied to as follows: That we had received his *humane* communication, but not understanding perfectly the Spanish language, we were doubtful if we had understood exactly his meaning; but from all we could understand, he had proposed that we give him possession of this place, or we would all be put to the sword in one hour; if this was the proper understanding, we would respectfully decline the proposition, and "took this opportunity to assure his Excellency of our distinguished consideration." After the reception of this by his "Excellency" it just rained balls. The different mortars kept two pair of "saddle-bags" in the air all the time, varied only by their 6 and 4 pounders. But in the midst of all the storm, the Star Spangled Banner still floated on our breast-works, at the point where they directed their strongest efforts; and we took out our two regimental colors and planted them on different parts of the wall. This fire was kept up all night, while their musketry played on us from the rear, at the distance of *five hundred* yards. We ordered our men not to fire a shot until they came within *eighty* yards—but they did not approach. Their object was to exhaust us in ammunition. They knew from deserters that it was scarce, and Gen. Taylor had gone for a supply. They are fond of fighting at long distances, but they can't stand the cold steel.

Now for where I left off on the night of the 8th; Gen. Taylor and the Mexican army were 12 miles from here—between this and the Brassos. The batteries at Matamoras and around us, and in our fort, kept up a constant firing until dark, when all ceased. We had no communication from the General, but that he had to lick 'em or die! The sound of arms had not retrograded but advanced; besides there was no ringing of bells in the city, or signs of rejoicing, therefore we judged that they had not the first cause for jollification. That night was the first sound napping that had been done in the fort for six nights. The next morning at daylight the enemy's batteries opened on us as usual, we laying low, as our cannon ammunition was nearly exhausted, giving them now and then a "crowder" to let them know that the "degenerate sons of Washington" were not all dead yet. At 1 o'clock we heard Gen. Taylor open again, and from that till 4 o'clock the battle raged with fury, and coming closer almost every shot. The General was driving them before him in the chaparral at the point of the bayonet. About half a mile in our rear we saw their cavalry retreating for the ferry, to recross the river to Matamoras, and they were in utter confusion; we turned one of our 18 pounders to bear on the mass, and gave them a "blizzard" to help them along.

Then you should have heard the loud huzzas that went up from this little spot. I sprang upon the walls near our regimental flag and requested silence. Every thing was as still as death. Says I, "three cheers, all together, for the star spangled banner." It was given in full blast; Matamoras heard the shout, and then, and not till then, every gun from the enemy ceased its fire.

The enemy say they had 6000 in the fight, but from the returns of the regiments which we have found on the field, there must have been 7,153 of them. We had 1500 engaged in the battle, about 500 forming the reserve. All Gen. Arista's papers and baggage have been taken, and silver plate in abundance. The loss taken, wounded and missing of the enemy amounts to about 2000; among the prisoners were Gen. La Vega and 17 officers. Nine pieces of cannon were taken—7 out of the 9 were loaded; this shows you how tight it was. Gen. T. captured more muskets from the enemy than we had in the fight against them—the biggest pile of ammunition you ever saw. 400 splendid mules, and baggage of all kinds enough to load the steamer "Harney." We have lost about 150, killed and wounded—4 officers killed, 9 wounded. Gen. T. left day before yesterday for Brassos to bring up his mortars, which we understand have arrived. He will also organize the volunteers expected. We look for him to-night, and so soon as he arrives we shall commence operations against Matamoras, and [illegible] have it or [illegible] in our traces. It is my opinion that we have crippled them so by the loss of their cannon, muskets and ammunition, that they will be forced to retreat to Camargo (60 miles from here), or Monterey, (165,) but from indications they may be fortifying the city, and preparing to give us a street fight; let it be so—we are prepared for any event. The Anglo-Saxon never can acknowledge the [illegible] to the cross of negro and Indian. Some of us will get our pates cracked, but it is our profession. Nevertheless, mark what I say—unless everything we demand is granted, [illegible] in a few days wave from the walls of Matamoras.

General Vega.—In addition to the unprecedented excitement in our city yesterday, caused by the news of the glorious victory of General Taylor, and the war intelligence from Washington, the sensation was if possible increased by the landing of General Romulo Dias de la Vega as a prisoner of war, from on board the steamer Colonel Harney. This brave and experienced officer has a very prepossessing appearance; he is very little over the middle height, has a fine manly countenance of a swarthy hue, set off by full and well-trimmed whiskers and mustaches. On his landing from the steamer he was conducted to a private residence at the corner of Toulouse and Royal streets, where a vast concourse of people were gathered to catch a glimpse of a live Mexican General. The General appeared to be in excellent spirits. His conversation with several persons who were admitted to see him, was carried on by an interpreter in the Spanish language, as he does not speak either the English or French. He expressed himself surprised at the wonderful extent of New Orleans and expatiated upon its immense amount of shipping, stating that he had no idea of the importance of the city. In speaking of the late battle, he was understood to say the American artillery behaved with uncommon efficiency. Shortly after his arrival, General Gaines admitted him and the other officers on parole, and they will, no doubt, take their quarters at the St. Charles Hotel.

The death of Major Ringold, of the Flying Artillery, and of Maj. Brown, are events calculated to throw a shade of gloom over the general exultation at the glorious result of our conflicts with the Mexicans. They were both officers of great merit, experience and bravery. Maj. Ringold was a most valiant soldier, cool, intrepid, sagacious, brave to desperation, the very soul of chivalry and honor. The death of such a man is a national calamity. Of him, however, and of his gallant companions who fell in the recent actions, we may repeat what Napoleon's bulletins were accustomed to say when announcing the loss of some favorite Marshall or General—"Their death was glorious and worthy of envy." *Une mort glorieuse et digne d'envie.* Their names and deeds will be embalmed in the National memory.—*Bee.*

Captain May.—This gallant officer has immortalized himself. A friend who has watched his equestrian movements at the camp, describes him as a most singular being. With a beard extending to his breast and hair to his hip-bone, which as he cuts through the wind on his charger, streams out in all directions, he presents a most imposing appearance. His gait on foot is awkward, and that of his horse (an immense one) is the rack of the Canadian pony. We are glad to quote the annexed paragraph from last evening's Courier: "We have seen a letter from this gallant officer to his brother, in this city, dated Point Isabel, May 13. It was received last Sunday by the Col. Harney. The Captain tells his brother that the squadron, at the head of which he charged the enemy's battery, contained 82 men; and of these he lost one officer and 10 privates killed, and 13 wounded—28 horses killed and 10 wounded—that is nearly one-third of his men, and almost half his horses *hors du combat*. The Captain himself was not touched, which fortunate circumstance was owing to his being about ten yards in advance of his squadron in the charge.

The Captain was born at the city of Washington, where his father, Dr. May, who died a few months ago, was highly respected by his fellow-citizens of all classes; he left six or seven sons; all fine looking men, not one of them under six feet in height. The Captain, who has so highly distinguished himself in the late operations on the Rio Grande, some years ago, when quite a youth, attracted the notice of Gen. Jackson by his fine horsemanship, and the old chief appointed him a cornet in one of the regiments of dragoons, then organizing. The General was a good judge of men, and in the instance of young May, his presentiment has been fully verified."—*N. O. Tropic.*

Gen. La Vega.—Mention has already been made of the distinguished courtesy shown to Gen. La Vega by the commander of the American troops on the Rio Grande. Gen. Taylor provided his distinguished prisoner with an unlimited letter of credit upon his factors in this city, Messrs. Maunsel, White & Co., and in other modes endeavored to alleviate the necessary *desagremens* of his position.

We learn that since his arrival here, Gen. La Vega has received the most abundant and courteous attentions at the hands of Gen. Gaines, Gen. Worth and others, both in civil and military life.

Both branches of the Legislature of Louisiana met on Monday, the 18th inst., and after a trifling debate, made a further appropriation of $200,000, to fit out the Legion for the seat of war, and to forward the residue of the four regiments raised under the requisition from Gen. Taylor.

The Barracks.—Yesterday the barracks presented a very enlivening scene. Over a thousand men were in quarters, and all seemed elated at the prospect of a speedy departure for the scene of action. The best order prevailed, and offenders of law brought under its full penalties. One poor fellow was detected in the possession of a pair of pantaloons belonging to one of his comrades, who immediately held a drum-head court martial, which decreed that he should be "rode upon a rail" around the barracks, to the tune of the "Rogue's March." This sentence was carried into full and complete execution, and was borne by the culprit with the most becoming stolidity. Another who had taken a coat was honored with the same tune to the gate of the barracks, where he received his dismissal.

At about 5 o'clock a company of 60 men from Tuscaloosa, Ala., arrived, under the command of Capt. Platt. At eight o'clock the steamer Mary Kingsley left, with the ship Ondiaka, for the Brassos. They had on board Col. Dakin's regiment of about 900 men.

The steamer Col. Harney was to leave at 9 o'clock. She will take down General Worth, Col. Davis and staff, T. B. Thorpe, Esq., Bearer of Despatches, and Capt. Deane's company of volunteers.

N. O. Tropic.

A Vote of Thanks.—The Baltimore Patriot says, we have a letter from an officer, written at the "Camp opposite Matamoras," in which he speaks, as well he might, in terms of the highest praise of the victories achieved by our army—of the more than gallant conduct of every officer in the field—and then says:

"But of the rank and file—what shall I say of them? Every man was animated with the spirit of a hero, and each one fought as if the result of the battle depended on his single efforts. They moved with the precision of veterans, and when they charged they rushed at the opposing column like a thunder bolt. I thought I knew my own men well—and was sure they would do their duty. They did more, if it be possible for soldiers to do more than their duty. Every thing that was asked of them, they did, well and quickly. Congress should, it seems to me, take some notice of the deeds of daring on the part of the rank and file. The officers ask nothing. But a vote of thanks to the rank passed by Congress, and read to the army, would be gratifying to the officers, and would fill the soldiers with joy."

DIFFICULTIES OF A MEXICAN CAMPAIGN.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

The New Orleans "Reformer" proffers our Government and those in authority some excellent counsel in regard to the approaching Mexican campaign. After referring to the universal delusion which has heretofore prevailed in regard to the bravery and prowess of the Mexicans, it points out the difficulties to be encountered and the obstacles to be overcome in the prosecution of a war of conquest in the following language:

"The events which have transpired since Gen. Taylor reached the frontier have caused men to reflect on this subject more profoundly than they have hitherto done, and to estimate in a more rational manner the resources of Mexico and the resistance she is able to present in a conflict with a foreign Power. If a stable Government existed in that country, and its whole strength, moral and physical, could be brought into requisition, it would require, so admirably is its territory adapted to defensive operations, unusual and extensive preparations to ensure speedy and satisfactory results.

"As she is, however, torn and distracted by internal dissensions, and the sport of every ambitious [illegible], there are yet active and available materials enough in her bosom to render the work of subjugation arduous and protracted, and to [illegible] no small share of the military tact and prowess of the United States. When one looks carefully at all the resources of Mexico—its population of many millions—the salubrity of its climate and the fertility of its soil affording comparatively without labor subsistence to its people—the bravery and heroism of the old Castilian race, of which many remains are yet to be found in Mexico—and the physical conformation of the country, its mountain passes, and its narrow defiles, and its hidden retreats: when all these things are maturely considered it will be readily seen, although Santa Anna, and Bustamente, and Paredes may by turns 'revel in the halls of the Montezumas' an *American* General—whoever he may be, and however well supported by a powerful army—attains that luxury only through blood and toil, and perils besetting him on every side.

"Mexico, too, it must be recollected, is to us an unknown country. Americans who here and there visited it saw nothing but what the eye took in as they passed over a few of the principal highways and through the large towns. The ambush by the roadside, the natural fortifications within a few yards of them, made by rocks and precipices, were as a dead letter to them. And where one of our countrymen has remained for years, the entire dissimilarity of language, opinions, and customs, and the great insecurity of travelling, have rendered it impracticable for him to obtain any extended and accurate knowledge of some of the most interesting portions even of Mexico. We know in fact nothing of the country. Probably it would be difficult if not impossible, to find an American who could guide an army entering at Matamoras by the safest and best route from that point to the capital of the nation—the route opposing the fewest obstacles to an invading force and the best supplied with water. Relying upon a Mexican guide, whose treachery and duplicity are proverbial, what risks would be encountered, what perils endured, what sacrifices perhaps made!

"The Government of the United States—if we are in fact to have a war with Mexico—must not overlook all nor any of these considerations. No American General must be permitted to penetrate the Mexican territory unless he is well provided and properly secured in every respect; and the point from whence he shall leave American soil and the direction he is to go must be determined only after careful, and prolonged, and most mature consideration. The United States must commit no blunder in this particular, or defeat, disaster, and disgrace await our arms."

Hurrah for the Printers!—The Louisville Daily Impartial, a spirited penny paper, conducted by an association of practical Printers was discontinued on the 21st instant—every one of its proprietors having volunteered to serve their country in Texas.

How their Names are Pronounced.—The names of Generals Arista, Ampudia, Mejia, and Canales, Colonels Carasco and Carabajal, are pronounced by Spaniards, as nearly as possible as follows:—A-*rees*-ta, Am-*poo*-dia, Ma-*hee*-a, Ca-*na*-les, Ca-*ras*-co, Cara-*va*-hal—the vowel *a*, in each instance, having the sound of that letter in the English word *far*. The j becomes h, the b, v.

The Pen worthy of the Sword.—Nothing can be more happy, appropriate, modest, yet dignified, than the despatches from General Taylor. They are worthy of the man, and of the occasion which has called them forth.—*Union.*

[From the N. O. Commercial Times, 22d inst.]

LATER FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA.

The steamship Alabama, Captain Windle, arrived at two o'clock this morning, from Brazos Santiago, which place she left on Tuesday, 19th inst., at five o'clock, P. M. We are indebted to Captain Windle for the following particulars:

The Alabama left Brazos Santiago on Tuesday last, at 5 o'clock, P. M. Official news had been received at Point Isabel, that Col. Wilson, with four companies of regulars and three of Alabama volunteers, had taken Barita without opposition.—Gen. Taylor was to cross the Rio Grande for the purpose of taking Matamoras, on Monday morning, the 18th inst. No cannonading having been heard at Point Isabel, it was generally supposed that the Mexicans had retired, leaving Gen. Taylor to take quiet possession of the town.

Gen. Smith's command was on their way—had commenced their line of march on the island of Boca Chica; to cross the Rio Grande at the mouth, and advance up the river on the Mexican side. Cols. Marks' and Walton's Regiments were complete, the Sea having arrived the morning previous to our departure; officers and men all well and in good spirits.

The officers wounded in the late battle are doing well.

It is reported that upwards of 2000 Mexicans had left the city of Matamoras for the interior, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions—being in an actual state of starvation.

[Correspondence of the Picayune.]

LA BURITA, (Mexico,) May 17, 1846.

To the Editors of the Picayune: Here we are within the Vice-Royalty of Mexico, at a beautiful little village on the Rio Bravo, eight miles from the mouth. Old Zack—God bless him! has through us on this day planted his foot on this side of the river. You may be assured it will not be withdrawn until all the indignities offered our beloved country are amply atoned for.

The Mexicans lost 100 drowned in their retreat crossing Rio Grande; most of the wounded, who were delivered up to them by Gen. Taylor, have since died by neglect, and want of hospital means and supplies.

POINT ISABEL, May 19, 1846.

We have here quite a hospital of wounded men, comprising 43 privates, three Mexican prisoners—one of whom has lost both legs—and the following officers of the U. S. Army.

Col. McIntosh, 5th Infantry was pierced through the mouth with a bayonet, and shot in three places.

Col. Payne, Insp'r. Gen. shot in the hip.

Capt. Page, 4th Infantry; lower jaw, part of the tongue and upper teeth entirely shot away. He is suffering dreadfully.

Capt. Hoe, 5th Infantry; right arm shot off above the elbow.

Lieut. Gates, 8th Infantry; right arm broken and shot in the left hand.

Lieut. Jordan, 8th Infantry; shot and bayonetted in several places.

Lieut. Luther, 2d Artillery; lower lip shot off.

It is expected that all the above will recover, but most of them will require great care.

General Taylor.—We insert in another column the official account of the recent battles on the Mexican frontier, from the pen of the gallant commanding officer. They add nothing material to the facts previously in possession of the public, though those facts are detailed in a more concise, perspicuous and authentic form. General Taylor speaks in high and doubtless unexaggerated terms of praise of the conduct of his subordinates. Of himself, however, of course, he could say nothing. His junior officers, however, will not permit injustice to be done him. One of them, writing to his correspondent in New Orleans, for example, says: "The General behaved most gallantly. In the second battle he was more exposed than any one else; and there he sat, part of the time, giving his orders, with his leg "cocked over" the pummel of the saddle, unheeding the solicitations of his Staff to retire."

The Right Spirit.—Mr. Delano, one of the fourteen members of the House of Representatives, who voted against the bill declaring the existence of war with Mexico, and authorizing the raising of 50,000 volunteers, in a speech since delivered, indignantly repels the charge, predicated upon that vote, that he was therefore to be classed among "the enemies of the country." "I am (said he) one of those who voted against the declaration of war. I thought I was right then, and I think so now. But that is over. We are in a war now; and I am with you, and my constituents are with you. [Cries of good!] And I speak for a people who live on the frontier—who can look into the enemy's country, or what may become an enemy's country very shortly. We are with you in this war with Mexico; and if other wars come we shall do our duty."—Such, we doubt not, are the sentiments of all who voted against that bill—except, perhaps, John Q. Adams and J. R. Giddings, who, although ready enough to engage in a war with Great Britain, for the whole of Oregon, it seems have "no stomach for a fight" with Mexico. Why? The people of the South will be at no loss to interpret their motives.—*Richmond Whig.*

Extracts from the Vera Cruz Locomotor, of April 26.

General Don Antonia Canales, on the 8th of April, writes to General Ampudia:

"I received your esteemed favor of the 2d, and immediately distributed in all the towns the proclamations which accompanied it. Pity that there were so few of them. But good things are always scarce.

"The Yankees are still in front of Matamoras, doing as the monkeys do. If we throw up a fortification, they throw up another."

The "Republican Monitor" of Matamoras, of the 1st of April, after giving an account of the interview of General Worth with General Vega, says:

"This being over, the fire was about to be opened by our batteries, this honor being disputed among the valiant soldiers, who cover them; but it was necessary to suspend a proceeding suggested by enthusiasm, inasmuch as, there being a pretty deep river intervening, *the bayonets and spears, which are the arms most dreaded by the contemptible enemy* in front, these unquestionable advantages over him could not be used, and all that could be done was to exchange cannon shots, leading to an useless effusion of blood," &c., &c. "Although the enemy are superior in numbers, his excellency General Mejia, and his soldiers, have shed patriotic tears on seeing the deep river which prevents them from cutting to pieces the perfidious invader. General Ampudia, appointed commander-in-chief by the supreme government, is expected daily; and then, when numerous forces shall have been collected on the field of battle, the enemy will be taught what Mexican valor can do when it is to be proved that this magnanimous nation is not to be outraged with impunity."

THE MEXICAN WAR.—PURPOSES OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The following more than semi-official disclosure of the views and purposes of the Administration in its war with Mexico is so frank and full, that the Public, to be enabled to make up its opinion of their merits, requires only to know, in addition, from the same authority, *what* it is, on the part of the Mexican Republic, that the Executive would consider as manifesting "a sense of justice."

National Intelligencer.

FROM THE "UNION" OF YESTERDAY MORNING.

The New York Albion invokes all the friends of peace to exert their best efforts for its preservation. It thinks the danger imminent. We sympathise in our wishes with the Albion. We, too, deprecate any war between Great Britain and the United States, and we invoke as sincerely as it does the blessings of peace between the two nations. But why does it indulge any fears at this moment? Why suppose that the call for fifty thousand volunteers points to a war with England? We mean to conduct the war against Mexico with all the vigor in our power. We may want twenty-five thousand volunteers, or even more, to strike such a blow as may compel her to make peace. *We shall invade her territory; we shall seize her strong-holds; we shall* TAKE EVEN HER CAPITAL, *if there be no other means of bringing her to a sense of justice.* We may want fifty thousand volunteers, not against England, but for the Mexican war. Why need the Albion, then, attribute our military energy to any covert design of waging a war against England?

The Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, whose sources of information are supposed to be entitled to some confidence, writes, under date of May 25th, as follows:

"An invasion from different points at the same time, the forces all aiming at the city of Mexico, has been talked of. A distinguished officer of the army has, it is said, given it as his opinion that a force of a hundred thousand men will be necessary for the object. From Tampico to the city of Mexico the distance is short of two hundred miles by a direct route, and the route is perfectly practicable.

"In the mean time the Government have taken a step which is quite as decided and important as a march to the Mexican capital. The American squadron, under Commodore Stockton, have orders to take possession of St. Francisco and Monterey, and to hold those places against all opposition. I know this to be a fact."

Peace or War.—A New Orleans paper is responsible for the following:—"Why have you volunteered?" said rather a careworn-looking newly enrolled volunteer to a fine looking young country soldier. "Why, I volunteered because I have no wife, and go in for war," was the unequivocal reply; "and now, why have you volunteered?" he added. "Ah!" said the careworn-countenanced little man—for he was little—with a significant sigh, "I have volunteered *because I have a wife, and go in for peace!*"

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, May 29.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM PROPELLER GREAT BRITAIN.

The Steam Propeller Great Britain, Capt. Hoskin, arrived at her dock, this forenoon, after a passage of nearly twenty-one days.

The news by the Steamer is not of very stirring interest. The vote of the Senate, giving the notice, is published in the London papers of the 8th. Their comments we give so far as we have received them. The vote seems to have been anticipated, and of course produced little effect.

Willmer & Smith quotes Cotton 1/4 higher than it was at the time of the sailing of the Britannia. The commercial accounts generally are favorable.

Extract from a letter from an officer in barracks near Dublin:—"Government offered 10d a day to as many men, who pretended they were starving at Clonmel, as would work for it; and a farmer near Nass told me he had offered 1s. 8d. a day to some men, and after working one day they struck for more."

The Paris papers of the 6th contain scarcely an item of news.

The London Standard announces that an arrangement has been made between the British Government and the Cunard Line of Steamers, for steamers of great power, to form a weekly communication between Liverpool and the United States. A steamer will sail, weekly, on Saturdays, alternately for New York and Boston direct, without reference to fixed days of the month, as now. This arrangement is for eight months in the year, and is to go into effect with all despatch.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—May 7. The sales to-day were 6000 bags, taken on speculation 800. The market very firm. 8th, (evening)—The market is very firm, but no advance in prices.

GOV. GRAHAM'S RETURN.

Gov. Graham returned to this City on Thursday last, from his canvass of the Eastern portion of the State, and brings most glorious accounts of the reanimation of the Whig spirit, and of the determination of our party, to do their whole duty in the pending contest. If the *West* can be as effectually roused as the East has been, our good old State will again stand in August, as at the late Presidential Election, a bright *oasis* in the midst of a political desert. Gov. Graham speaks in the highest terms, of the enthusiasm of his friends, and of the courtesy of his opponents. It is believed that the whole Whig strength will be brought out in the East, being all that is necessary to secure a large Whig majority even there. And if the great West, which never has failed, only speaks out its usual tones of thunder, the Whig majority will not fall short of ten thousand.

Gov. Graham addressed during his canvass, the voters of glorious *Old Trap*, in Camden County. He told the people that he had not come there with the expectation of getting additional votes, for the Whigs always got the whole any how; but he came among them, simply to express his admiration of unchanging devotion to Whig principles, and to imbibe fresh inspiration himself, from association with such gallant spirits.

It is very evident, from Mr. Shepard's list of appointments, contained in the last "Standard" that he does not expect to afford Gov. Graham an opportunity of replying to him. The appointments extend from the 26th inst. to the day of Election in August. How can Gov. G. meet him, without neglecting entirely, his important duties at the Seat of Government? But we are authorized to say, that the Governor will visit his fellow-citizens of the West, at as early a day as practicable, and will devote as much time to them as he possibly can, consistent with his obligations to the people of the State, whose servant he is.—*Raleigh Register.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The propriety of Gov. Graham's vote on the election of the State Executive by the people, has been successfully argued from several considerations. One remains, however, to which I desire the attention of my fellow citizens.

The State Constitution which was submitted for amendment to the Convention in 1835, had come down unaltered from the days of the Revolution. No single provision dated later or earlier than the era of that great struggle. Among others was the article designating the mode of electing the chief magistrate of North Carolina. As is notorious, that power was committed to the General Assembly. Now, fellow citizens, by the loud clamor of the Democratic party two years since, as well as in the present campaign, we have been nearly deceived into a half-way belief that our Governor, supposing him in favor of retaining the election of chief magistrate in the hands of the Legislature, has shown himself to be an enemy to our just rights. Had we been fully persuaded, the following argument would not be without weight. If Governor Graham, by voting to retain certain rights, is an enemy whom we are bound in self defence to crush, what words of bitterness shall be used in reproach of those who *deprived* us of rights which he only wished (if so) to *withhold*? Is it in accordance with the principles of common sense,—I mention justice in no such category,—to overlook the guilt of the original thief, and wreak our whole vengeance on him who, having afterwards come honestly by our goods, merely wishes to retain what he had legally acquired? To carry out the analogy: if Gov. Graham be an enemy, where must we place the [illegible] of the Revolution who, in Democratic language, *robbed* us of this undoubted [illegible]?

In my own poor opinion, it is well enough for us to have the election of Governor in our own hands; but at the same time I think with Mr. M[illegible], that apostle of Democracy in North Carolina, "that it is not of much importance."—"Where the Governor has next to nothing to do," said he, very justly, "it is of little consequence who elects him." So as between us and our creatures, the [illegible] then enjoying the right of election, he [illegible] that the right of election should remain in *statu quo*.

It is a shame, fellow citizens, that at this early day we should even whisper charges of disaffection, not to say enmity to our rights, against those who procured them at the expense of blood, and privations of every variety and degree. Yet, as I have argued, this is no more than what the Democratic party in this State have with great force implied in charging Gov. Graham with a fault in this matter. Democrats say that he is to be distrusted and punished for *retaining* what they [illegible]; it would be well for them to assign their proportion of punishment to the [illegible] *robbers*. So be it, fellow citizens, [illegible] of Democracy bears on its forehead the thunder scars and other blasting [illegible] "*progress;*" and if in its headlong [illegible] it shall be found in conformity with its purposes to eradicate from our bosoms the conservative principle of love for the men of the Revolution, what wonder to those who have thus far criticised its end[illegible]? Let the future reveal what it may. Whigs have not yet learned this lesson. [illegible] public and private, they accord high praise to those who seventy years ago achieved that freedom which, like the [illegible] the dew, descended so beneficently upon this generation. They believe that the great majority of that day were patriots as well as wise: they hold the seal of blood to be the seal of sincerity: and they would be loth so far to impeach their own common sense, not to say integrity, by ascribing to the doctrine that those who had bled for freedom in the field would voluntarily legislate away those privileges by a few dashes of a pen in a Convention.

And now, fellow citizens, be it far from us to blame Gov. Graham for recording his vote with those of Daniel, Edwards, Gaston, Macon, Seawell, and Toomer, on the side adopted by the Fathers of the Revolution; be it far from us to account him a traitor to our privileges for wishing to continue a provision framed by some of the purest men this country or this world has ever seen. They may have been mistaken, but it is certain they did not err viciously; and the matter, in any light, is of too little importance to require a second consideration. Therefore, when next we hear our Governor charged with aristocracy and enmity to us in voting to retain the original provision, let us ask the slanderer who were they, and what were the characters of those who originated a form of election which Graham only voted to retain. I tell you, fellow citizens, the name of WILLIAM A. GRAHAM is a great name in North Carolina. He is the em*bodiment*—I like the word, it brings to mind another great name, now surrendered to history and enthroned in every American heart—the embodiment of all that is noble in the North Carolinian character.

To Mr. Graham I would say, with every sentiment due to his personal and official claims to high consideration, that the young men of this State hold his career in all points to be admired and imitated. They have [illegible] wisdom which has directed his steps along the path of usefulness. With him, they have considered that the track of true fame,—however desirable it may be in regard to the amiable weaknesses of great minds that fame should still be the satellite of a useful career,—is altogether unworthy of his energies; with him, they would wish to leave to the common herd of "ambitious vulgar" the contest for enjoyment, (if by violently wresting the meaning of this word it can so be called,) the enjoyment of the vain shadows and shining bubbles of misnamed renown. Fresh from the instructions of that philosophy which teaches by experience, they would suggest, were such suggestion at all necessary, that although slander must attend in the nature of things, must attend upon reputation, yet as the mists exhaled by the sun's ealier rays are dispersed before his warmer beams, the slander dies, and the reputation lives on, the brighter, the more indestructible, that its grosser and [illegible] ing elements have been purged in the fiery furnace of malice and suspicion.

Such assurance, however, may [illegible] seem tainted with bombast when addressed to a man to whom the most captious and querulous opposition can deny only the merest atoms and impalpable scintille of public character. It is our present Governor's singular good fortune to be conscious that, while the fire and design with which his political enemies prefer their charges may well be held to deprive them of all claim to ordinary generosity, yet, even admitting their allegations to be facts, they constitute rather an addition than an injury to his well earned reputation. SOMERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of a respectable portion of the Whigs of Robeson county, held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 26th of May 1846, Robert E. Troy Esq. was called to the Chair, and Dr. M. E. McNeill and John W. Alford were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman, in a neat and appropriate manner.

On motion of Dr J. McK. Alford, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to select suitable Whig Candidates to represent the county in the ensuing Legislature, viz: Dr A. D. McNair, Daniel McNeill, Peter Johnson, Alex'r McMillan, Dugald McCallum, Wiley Alford, and Duncan Sinclair, Esqrs, and Col. John A. Rowland and Dr. John McK. Alford. The committee, after consultation, reported the names of

JOHN GILCHRIST, Esq. for the Senate;
Col. WM. McKAY, }
WM. B. THOMPSON, Esq } for Commons.

Which being agreed to, the gentlemen nominated signified their acceptance of the trust reposed in them.

The committee also reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the administration of our present highly esteemed Governor, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, and will use all fair and honorable means to ensure his election for a second term; and if compatible with the public interest and his private convenience we would desire that he should appear amongst us some time previous to the election, and give us his views in relation to the policy of our State and National gov'ts.

ROB'T E. TROY, Ch'n.
M. E. McNEILL, }
J. W. ALFORD, } Secretaries.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE EDGEWORTH SCHOOL.

When so many efforts are making to elevate the moral and intellectual character of the country, and those efforts begin at the right end, that of strengthening, enlarging, adorning the pliant mental capabilities of females, a looker on can hardly feel at ease with his conscience to behold the work and not proclaim its cheering progress. Irresistibly does he feel impelled to give utterance, however inadequately, to the ever-remembered delight experienced for two days at the examinations of Edgeworth, on the 13th and 14th of this month. It will be no exaggeration, it can do no injustice to other Female Seminaries of learning to affirm, that a brighter, a more steadily sustained examination on every branch taught, was never gone through in this State; nay, the comparison would not loose by being instituted with the academies where the boys are taught. The spacious examination hall was crowded to excess early and late, by citizens and strangers, during the two whole days the exercises lasted. Attention riveted all the time, and silence only interrupted by pervading marks of approbation.

The circle of studies pursued was more extensive than common, and the minuteness and philosophical depth with which each had been mastered was truly astonishing: nearly all the studies pursued at male Colleges, with the ornamental branches peculiar to females besides; the wonder was, how teacher and pupils could suffice to the task. And yet the examination proved that every study had been mastered to such a degree as completely to refute the assertion that the female intellect is unequal to the severer sciences. Moral, mental and christian Philosophy, Latin, French, Algebra, Geometry, looked as if they had been stripped of their difficulties; and the Classics were interpreted, complicated problems solved, after a shorter scholastic period than is usually required to master the mere elements. So much for superior methods of teaching: to be sure the Class was one of rare intelligence, but the teachers, to judge from the surest of all criterions, the proficiency of the Scholars, can have but few equals in the country. Professor Morgan especially. To convey information is truly Professor Morgan's talent, and his great learning shows that talent to be united to the faculty of acquiring. But that which characterises his method, and makes it peculiarly his own, is the constant aim to teach the students how to think and to pursue every object to its first principles through all the mazes of changes and transformations it may have undergone. Hence, instead of being made to overtask their memory with rules and examples, they are taught to anticipate the rules so as to be able to state them in their own way by the time they are given to them from the book.

But the reasoning powers are not alone developed: the other faculties are also highly cultivated: witness the many creditable compositions where invention, imagination, as well as learning, are prominently displayed. Memory has acquired a retentiveness astonishing to the auditory. Original dialogues and orations of great length in the French language were delivered without hesitation, understandingly, and independently of any prompting.

The Hall was adorned with oil-paintings, landscapes and scenes from rural life, the work of the pupils: lots of drawings, some of great finish, were circulated among the crowd. Add to this, sweet singing, the almost faultless performance on the piano and the guitar of some of the master-pieces of the best composers, and last, but not least, the manifestation of the native graces, the easy elegance of the Scholars, whose freedom from awkwardness, stiffness, or its antagonist, blundering hurry, presented patterns of propriety of attitude, motion and general demeanor, and a feeble idea will be formed of the many objects of approbation so lavishly offered in this examination.

A desire not to extend this tribute of gratitude for pleasure received to an irksome extent, precludes the mention of many circumstances that contributed both to the satisfaction of the visiters, and to the establishment of the claims of this School to the liberal patronage of the country. The conferring the honors of the School on one of its senior members, Miss Morehead, would offer a subject worth the pen of the most gifted writer. What an intellectual family surrounds our late talented Governor! It would seem as if Providence intended he should prosper in every thing. But, indeed, if any one has entitled himself to prosperity, it is certainly he who directs the gifts of Providence,—genius, energy, wealth, lofty social standing,—to the promotion of the intellectual and moral growth of his country. By that growth, more undoubtedly than by the power of the Sword, will the blessing of our freedom extend itself a conqueror over the whole human race.

COOL.—An officer of the army, writing about the battle of the 9th, says,—

"Our old hero, Gen. Taylor, was constantly in the thickest fire. Once, when remonstrated with for stopping at a point where the grape shot and bullets were flying like hail, he said, "*Well, they do come pretty thick; let us go on a little farther ahead, and they will go over us.*"

When Major Ringgold fell from his horse, mortally wounded by a cannon ball, Lieut. Sherer immediately offered his assistance; but he said, "*No, sir—let me stay—go on—you have enough to do—go ahead.*"

Ex-President Tyler arrived in this city on Tuesday evening, in compliance with a summons from one of the Committees appointed by the House of Representatives to examine into the expenditures from the secret service fund during his administration.—*National Intelligencer.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 2, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

THE WAR.—We give up most of our paper this week to the all-absorbing topic of the day—the War with Mexico. The official despatches of Gen. Taylor, and the more detailed accounts from officers of the Army in private letters which have found their way into the papers, will be read with deep interest, and with feelings of pride at the noble conduct of both officers and men—conduct worthy of the best days of the Republic.

Much speculation is indulged as to the probable duration of the war—opinions being greatly divided on that point. If we might hazard a conjecture on a subject so completely buried in the womb of time, it would be, that if the United States please, the war is already at an end, and Mexico will submit to almost any terms that we may choose to dictate to her. We doubt, however, whether either our people or our Government will consent to so abrupt a termination. If they will not, and if our army is indeed to march to the city of Mexico, that some of our ambitious aspirants may "revel in the halls of the Montezumas," why then the war is not to be brought to a close just yet. For that empty honor many hard fought battles will have to be gained. For though the Mexicans make but a poor fight on the frontier, all experience shows that the case will be different when they find a hostile army marching through their country. For our own part, as we are against the annexation of Mexico, we would be glad to extort a satisfactory peace from that country *now*,—a peace in which all matters in dispute might be, and should be, finally disposed of.

HO! FOR MEXICO.—Lieut. DRUM, of the U. S. Army, and a small detachment of soldiers, arrived here a day or two ago for the purpose of recruiting for the Army. His Quarters are at Briggs's Hotel, where such young men of the town and surrounding country as wish to see active service, will do well to call and receive the bounty.

VOLUNTEERS.—At Salisbury, 49 volunteers have enrolled their names.

In this town, the Rifle Company wants, we understand, but 13 names to make its complement of 77 officers and men.

GOV. GRAHAM'S VOTE IN 1834.—The Communication of "Somers," which will be found in another column, presents in a very strong and just light, the conduct of Locofocoism in depreciating and decrying the works of the patriots of the Revolutionary days. The party has most appropriately designated itself the "*progressive* Democracy;" for in its progress nothing is sacred which stands in the way of its own march after the "spoils." We may yet live to see them denounce the Father of his Country as a humbug: for that would be no worse than their present imputation against the Revolutionary patriots of North Carolina for the provisions which they inserted in our State Constitution.

A GOOD JOKE.—Mr. Jas. B. Shepard delivered a speech at Hillsborough on Tuesday last. The Recorder represents it as no great things, but the conclusion of that part of the speech in which he recited his charges against Mr. Graham is really funny. "People of Orange, (said he,) *can you have confidence in Wm. A. Graham?*" Of all places in this world, Orange county is the last in which an opponent of Wm. A. Graham ought to have asked that question.—The Recorder well says that the response in every breast is, "We have tried him, yea, tried him well, and have always found him faithful; and therefore we say, YES."

LIFE OF GEN. SCOTT.—The publishers, Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. of New York, have presented us with a handsome copy of this new work, the life of one of the most gallant of our gallant army of the war of 1812. The work is for sale at both the Bookstores in this town.

By the way, the Northern Whig papers abound with statements of intrigues by Locofoco Members of Congress and others, to keep Gen. Scott in the back ground in this Mexican War, lest he should add to his present prospects of the Presidency.

A LITTLE TOO SOON.—The following resolution was adopted last Fall at a Locofoco meeting in Warren county, N. Y:—

"*Resolved*, That the *energetic measures and timely precautions* of the Government, IN VIEW OF THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS, HAVE [ ] SAVED THE COUNTRY FROM THE GREAT EVILS OF A WAR; [ ] and that the gratitude of all good citizens is therefore due to those whose wise counsels and prompt acts have *brought about this result, at once glorious, honorable and peaceful!*"

THE NEW REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.—Congress having passed a law to create a regiment of mounted riflemen, the President nominated the following officers, whom the Senate confirmed:

Persifer F. Smith, of Louisiana, to be colonel.

John C. Fremont, of the army, to be lieutenant colonel.

George S. Burbridge, of Ken., to be major.

Captains.—William H. Loring, of Fla., Winslow F. Sanderson, of Ohio, Samuel H. Walker, of Texas, Henry C. Pope, of Ken., George B. Crittenden, of Ken., Stephens T. Mason, of Va., John S. Simonson, of Indiana, John B Backenstoss, of Ill., Bela M. Hughes, of Missouri, Stephen S. Tucker, of Arkansas.

First Lieutenants.—Benjamin S. Roberts, of Iowa, Thomas Ewell, of Tenn., Andrew Porter, of Penn., Michael E. Van Buren, of Michigan, **Llewellen Jones, of N. Y., Noah Newton, of Ohio,** Thomas Duncan, of Ill., William W. Taylor, of Indiana, Andrew J. Lindsay, of Miss., John G. Walker, of Missouri, Spear S. Tipton, of Indiana,

Second Lieutenants.—Thomas Claiborne, Jr., of Tenn., Thomas G. Rhett, of S. C., Charles L. Denman, of N. Y., Washington L. Elliott, of Penn., Thomas Davis, of Ill., George McLane, of Maryland, Murray Morris, of the District of Columbia, Llewellen Rague, of Ohio, Francis S. K. Russell, of Michigan, Julian May, of the District of Columbia.

Lieut. Fremont, appointed Lieut. Col., is the officer who has distinguished himself by his exploration of Oregon, and California. Capt. Walker is the celebrated Captain of the Texan Rangers. The Union says that the President will soon testify his high respect for the other officers who have distinguished themselves under Gen. Taylor.

Great, and it appears to us just, complaint, is made, of injustice to the regular army, by these appointments, which, with the exception of Lieut. Fremont, (Mr Benton's son-in-law, who jumps at once from a Lieutenancy to Lieut. Colonel,) are all taken from private life, and elevated over the heads of gallant officers and men who have done arduous service in Florida and Texas. Why not have promoted some of these officers, and given the Second Lieutenancies to some of the most distinguished non-commissioned officers and privates?

CANDIDATES.

In Halifax County, Col. Andrew Joyner is the Whig candidate for the Senate, and B. F. Moore and Col. Wm. L. Long for the Commons. The two first are the old and popular members; the third in place of Sterling H. Gee who declined a re-election.

Orange.—The Whigs have nominated Hugh Waddell, Esq. for the Senate; Chesley F. Faucett, Giles Mebane, John B. Leathers, Esqrs. and Dr. Michael W. Holt for the Commons. The Locos have nominated Capt. John Berry for the Senate; Sydney Smith, Wm. Patterson, Wm. N. Pratt, and Patterson McDade, Esqrs. for the Commons.

Col. A. H. Saunders, and E. L. Barringer, Esqr. are candidates for Sheriff of Montgomery County.

Gen. Samuel F. Patterson has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Senator from the District of McDowell, Burke, Caldwell and Wilkes.

Rowan.—Richard Locke and Charles L. Partee for the Commons. We greatly regret to see that Nathaniel Boyden, Esq. declines being a candidate for re-election to the Senate from Rowan and Davie.

PUBLIC MEETINGS—have been held in Greensborough and Raleigh, the particulars of which we would be glad to publish, but for the crowded state of our columns.

The first was a political meeting. Gov. Morehead presided, and delivered an eloquent address on the Mexican war, the Sub-Treasury, the Ingersoll and Webster affair, &c. He condemned most unequivocally the policy of the President in bringing on the War; but, now that we had gotton into it, none would be more ready than himself to sustain the President in prosecuting it with vigor and energy, that it might be brought to a speedy and honorable termination. Jas. T. Morehead and John A. Gilmer, Esqrs. also addressed the meeting.

A series of resolutions was adopted, condemning the Sub-Treasury, &c., and closing with the two following:

Resolved, That while we deprecate the rashness and the imprudence of the Executive in involving our Government in war with Mexico; yet we will stand by our Country in war as well as in peace; sustain the dignity of our Nation, and the honor of our Flag; and that we will anxiously look forward to the period when the power of the Ballot box will place over the destinies of our Nation, rulers of more wisdom, more justice, and more moderation.

Resolved, That our present Gov. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, is altogether worthy to be the Chief Magistrate of North Carolina, and that is enough to entitle him to the *united support of the whole people.*

The meeting at Raleigh was called to express the feelings of devotion to the country of its citizens, and to adopt measures to assist the Raleigh Guards in preparing for the Texan Campaign. Gov. Iredell presided, and delivered a speech which was received with great applause, as were subsequent addresses of Capt. Clark, of the Guards, Hon. Richard Hines, C. C. Battle, J. M. Oliver, Louis D. Henry, Esqrs. and the Hon. John H. Bryan. After which, the resolutions reported by a committee composed of Mr. Henry, Chairman, and Messrs. E. B. Freeman, J. H. Bryan, W. W. Holden, and Dr. S. J. Baker, were *unanimously* adopted. The resolutions cordially approve of the law of Congress to raise 50,000 volunteers and appropriate $10,000,000,—pledge those present to the hearty support of the country, sacrificing all party feelings,—compliment Gen. Taylor and his gallant army,—express their pride at the prompt and gallant spirit of the Raleigh Guards,—and appoint a committee to collect funds to furnish that Company with such things as may be useful and necessary in the event of their being called into active service.

FROM THE WILMINGTON COMMERCIAL.

Mr. Editor:—After a careful perusal of the Article of the Fayetteville Observer, which you published in your Saturday's paper, in reply to my last communication, I fear that the discussion between Mr. Hale and myself is fast merging into a sectional quarrel, and as this was farthest from my wish at the commencement, I must decline further controversy on the subject, unless it is upon a more liberal view. I do not wish to charge the worthy editor of the Observer with being more local in his feelings than myself; but I will simply say, that if the views of my "blunders" which he gives, is generally received in Fayetteville, it differs considerably from *our* understanding of the transactions referred to. When the people of Wilmington manifest a zeal for continuing their Road to the South Carolina line of Rail Roads, it should be remembered by the editor of the Observer, that they have more at stake than the citizens of Fayetteville have. They have near *Five Hundred Thousand Dollars* invested in the Wilmington Rail Road, while Fayetteville, probably, has not a cent in the Raleigh and Gaston Road; and can therefore lose nothing. Wilmington, on the contrary, if the Fayetteville scheme should succeed, loses her whole investment; and the State at large will also lose the amount which she has in the Road. Mr. Hale may, therefore, readily see why there is a difference in our feelings on this subject.

As to the estimates, I fear that Mr. H. has dealt uncandidly with me. I stated that a Road might probably be constructed, from Raleigh to Fayetteville, for $13,000 per mile, but asked the question, "What would it be worth?" clearly intimating that such a Road would be worthless. But as I do not refer to this subject with a view of arguing it, I will pass it over. I presume that, before either of the Roads is constructed, a survey, by a competent engineer, will have to be made; in which event I feel full confidence that my estimates will be fully sustained.

Should Mr. Hale be disposed to take up the question of the relative advantages, to the State, of the rival schemes, I will, with pleasure, discuss them, and use such arguments as I may be enabled to advance, to sustain the position that, by concentrating the trade within our own State, we shall thereby enrich her citizens and increase capital among us; by means of which, we may be enabled to develope the many and valuable resources that at present are but the buried wealth of this State.

CANDOR.

It will be seen above, that our unknown Wilmington friend "declines further controversy on the subject, unless it is upon a more liberal view," and that he proposes to discuss with us "the relative advantages, to the State, of the rival schemes."

We must confess our surprize that "Candor" appears to lay at *our* door the tendency of the discussion to "a sectional quarrel," and that he seems to charge *us* with not taking a "liberal view" of the question. The sectional quarrel was of his own seeking. He not only said a great deal in disparagement of the scheme of Fayetteville, but he most unnecessarily lugged in what he called a "history" of our old rail road plans, and made it the medium of many unkind and unjust accusations against Fayetteville. We defended our town, we trust successfully, we know truthfully, but we uttered not one word of illiberality in return. We would have been gratified to find Candor candid and just enough to make the *amende* for his singularly erroneous charges against our town; but the nearest approach he has made to that is, to say, that *if* our statement is generally received in Fayetteville, it differs considerably from the understanding in Wilmington of the transactions referred to. Indeed it does, if the people of Wilmington entertained the views expressed by Candor. We can assure him, that all here who know any thing of the subject, know that we have made a correct statement of those old matters. For every fact we stated we can show a written or printed voucher.

We cannot perceive that we "dealt uncandidly" with any part of Candor's article.

As to his proposition to discuss the relative merits of the "rival schemes," as he calls them, we can have no objection; for if we have nothing to say against his, we may possibly meet some of his objections to ours. Let him go ahead.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 25th, Mr. Benton continued his speech on the bill to establish jurisdiction over the Territory of Oregon. He produced a mass of testimony to prove that 49° was the true line between England and the U. States, and that it was so considered by the Administration of Mr. Monroe, which purchased the title of Spain, and so admitted by England at that time. As usual, he treated the Cass party, or 54° 40′ men, with unsparing ridicule.

On Tuesday, Mr. Berrien introduced a bill to make privateering against the U. States, by citizens of the U. States, *piracy*.

The day was devoted to debate on a bill to authorize the appointment of two additional Major Generals, and four additional Brigadier Generals, and for other purposes connected with the army. The discussion turned upon the point whether the new officers should be taken from the army or from private life: and whether they should or should not be dismissed at the end of the war.

On Wednesday, the bill was debated and passed, without any restriction as to whether the new officers shall be taken from the line or from private life.

On Thursday, Mr. Hannegan submitted a resolution, which lies over, to close the present Session of Congress on the 20th July.

Mr. Houston of Texas submitted resolutions of thanks to Gen. Taylor and his officers and men, "for their signal gallantry, humanity, and good conduct, in sustaining the honor of the arms of their country in achieving the late victories on the frontier of the State of Texas." And authorizing the President to present a Sword, with suitable devices, to Gen. Taylor.

The bill to establish certain Post Routes in Texas, was finally passed.

Mr. Benton concluded his three days' Oregon Speech, and Messrs. Cass and Hannegan intimated their intention to reply on Monday next.

On Friday, Mr. Hannegan's resolution to adjourn on the 20th July was taken up. Mr. Dayton proposed to amend by fixing the 20th of June. Mr. Sevier was not willing to fix a day for adjournment until Congress had redeemed its pledge to amend the Tariff. He therefore moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived, 19 to 29. Finally the resolution was laid over until Monday week.

The appropriation bills were taken up.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, on motion of Mr. Brinkerhoff, the rules were suspended to enable him to offer resolutions of thanks to Gen. Taylor, his officers and men. Referred.

The General Appropriation bill was debated.

And on Tuesday the same bill occupied the entire day.

On Wednesday, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for Gen. Taylor's official despatches. And during the day they were communicated in a brief Message.

The General Appropriation bill was further debated and amended. Among the proposed amendments was one by Mr. Winthrop, "For salary and outfit of a special Commissioner to Mexico, whenever the President of the United States shall have ascertained that he will be received, $18,000," which was *rejected*, 81 to 50.

A motion was made to reduce the per diem pay of Members of Congress to $6; and rejected.

Various propositions were made to reduce the mileage of members of Congress. They were all rejected except the following, offered by Mr. Dockery, which was adopted, 81 to 35:—

"That from and after the end of this present session of Congress the mileage allowed and paid to Senators and Representatives in Congress and Delegates from Territories, shall be 40 cents per mile for the first 200 miles: 35 cents for each mile above 200, and not over 300; 30 cents for each mile above 300, and not over 400; and 25 cents per mile for any distance over 400 miles: *Provided*, That the aggregate mileage allowed to any Senator, Representative, or Delegate in any one session of Congress, shall in no case exceed $750."

This was subsequently adopted by yeas and nays, 123 to 59, (all the N. C. members voting for it.) This will save, it is said, from 50 to 60,000 dollars a year.

On Thursday, after various amendments, the General Appropriation Bill was passed, 166 to 3—(Messrs. A. Johnson, Toombs and Vance.)

Mr. Brinkerhoff's resolution of thanks to the Army was *unanimously* adopted, as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION presenting the thanks of Congress to Major General Taylor, his officers and men.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Brevet Major General Zachary Taylor, commanding the army of occupation, his officers and men, for the fortitude, skill, enterprise, and courage which have distinguished the recent brilliant operations on the Rio Grande.

And be it further resolved, That Congress sincerely sympathize with the relatives and friends of the officers and soldiers of the army of the United States who so bravely fell in the service of their country on the Rio Grande.

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Maj General Taylor, and through him, to the army under his command.

On Friday, a resolution by Mr. Burt was adopted, 91 to 82, to send a committee of members of Congress to examine into the condition of the Military Academy at West Point. [A similar resolution in the Senate was postponed indefinitely.]

Nothing of importance was done, either on this day or Saturday.

THE SPIRIT OF CONQUEST.—A New York Locofoco paper calls upon Congress to appropriate more money for "prosecuting the war within the territory of Mexico," and further, that "California being of inestimable value to this Government, it should be immediately taken possession of by an American force." The annexation of Texas has run our people crazy for more land.

Reward of Merit.—We understand that the President yesterday nominated the gallant Brigadier General Taylor for the brevet rank of Major General, and that the nomination was immediately confirmed by the Senate.—*National Intelligencer.*

We understand that the President of the United States has inclosed General Taylor's commission as Brevet Major General of the army in an appropriate and complimentary letter in his own hand. In this document he does full justice to the glorious achievements of the 8th and 9th, and to the general, the officers, and men who participated in the two victories.—This is one of the most marked compliments which the President could pay to the commanding general. We understand the President promises, as soon as the authentic details of the action have been received, to give the proper testimonials to the other officers who distinguished themselves on these occasions. *Union.*

The Hon. WILLIAM DRAYTON, formerly a distinguished Member of Congress from South Carolina, died at his residence in Philadelphia on the 24th ult.

Bank Failure.—The "Commercial Bank at Macon," Georgia, suspended specie payment on Tuesday morning last, and closed its doors.

DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS.

For *Liver Complaints, Gout, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Fevers, Nervousness, Erysipelas, and Diseases of the Skin, Impurity of the Blood, Inflammation, Melancholy, Sick-Headache, Costiveness, Pains in the Head, Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Bilious Affections, Female Diseases*, &c. &c. &c. and whenever an Alterative or Purgative Medicine may be required.

There is scarcely any disease in which Purgative Medicines are not more or less required, and much suffering and sickness might be prevented, were they more generally used. No person can feel well, while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious, and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by a timely and judicious use of proper Cathartic Medicines.

The Proprietor can recommend these Pills with the greatest confidence, believing them far superior to the pills in general use; more mild, more prompt, safe, and uniform in their operation.

In using them, no particular care is required. Persons may eat and drink as usual, and, if desirable, eat immediately after taking them.

Age will not impair them, as they are so combined as to always readily dissolve in the stomach.

In small doses they are Alterative, and gently Laxative, but in large doses they are actively Cathartic, cleansing the whole alimentary canal from all putrid, irritating, and fecal matters, and producing healthy secretions of the Stomach, Liver, and the various other organs of the body.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
June 1, 1846. 13-3w

MARRIED.

In Greensborough, the evening of Wednesday, the 27th, by the Rev. John A. Gretter, WILLIAM W. AVERY Esq. of Burke, to Miss MARY CORINNA, daughter of Gov. Morehead.

In Elizabeth Town, N. C., on the 27th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Brobston, JAMES IVER McREE, Esq. to Miss JULIA WRIGHT FLOWERS, only child of Mr. John F. Barnes.

DIED.

In Salisbury, on Tuesday night last, Mrs. LOUISA HORAH, consort of Wm. H. Horah, in the 49th year of her life.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 24—Steamer Wm B Meares, with Freight for J & T Waddill, A W Steel, H & E J Lilly, C A Brown, Gardner & McKethan, of this place; and Salisbury Co, D Freeman & Son, J Sundheimer, G Mebane, and J M Morehead, of the interior.

May 29—Cape Fear Co's Boat Washington, with Goods for Gardner & McKethan, Simpson & McLauchlin, W Prior, E J Hale, R W Hardie, Jas Banks, H Branson, E W Willkings, Z Burroughs, J D Cameron, and B Rose & Son, of this place; and for E D Cosand, Elliot, Marsh & Co, and others of the interior.

May 30—Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with Boats Curtis and Washington in tow, with Goods for H & E J Lilly, J W Baker, T Waddill, E Fuller, J D Williams, E W Willkings, J Waddill, of this place; and for Murchison, Reid & Co, G W Brown, Richmond Mount Co, J Watson, Rankin & McLean, Bunn & Son, and J R Sloan of the interior.

Left same day with cotton yarns and sheeting for Rockingham company, Salisbury company, and cotton and tobacco for Lutterloh, Myrover & Co.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

May 22—Brig Narragansett from New York. 23—Schrs. Merchant from New York, W. Hart from Philadelphia, N. York from Antigua. 24—Brigs Tangier, and Joseph, from N. York. Schrs. American Eagle, and Ellen, from Philadelphia, Onslow from Charleston, and A. F. Thorn from New York. 26—Brig Pandora from Charleston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 2

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	7 a 8	Oats,	40 a 45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	7 a 7¼	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	80 a 85	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1½ a 2
Flour,	4 a 4½	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1¼ a 2

REMARKS.—Business continues very dull, and no change to notice in prices of Produce or Merchandise.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine has fallen to $2 for Virgin, 1 50 for yellow, and 90 for hard. Quantity arriving small, and not in demand. Spirits have been sold as low as 22½ cents, and now offered at 22. Lately the price was 60 cents. Tar 1 06. Large quantity of Timber and Lumber in Market, and little or no demand. Timber 4 to 5; extra 6. Flooring Boards $10, Scantling 4, Wide boards 6. Red oak hhd. Staves 7 to 8. Shingles 1 50. Fayetteville Flour 4 75 to 5 25. Hay 1 00 to 1 12. N. C. Lard dull at 7½. Bacon 5 to 7½. Corn 70 to 80.

CHERAW MARKET—May 26

Bagging 18 to 20 Bale Rope 8 to 10. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 6 to 7¼. Coffee 8 to 10. Corn 80 to 1 00. Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 40 to 50. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 62½ to 1 75.

At New York, Cotton has drooped during the week. Uplands 6¾ to 8¼. Flour 4 37 to 4 50. Southern Corn 64 to 68. Nothing doing in Turpentine. Spirits 30. Whiskey 18½.

At Charleston, Cotton dull at 6¼ to 8. N. C. Corn 60 to 61. Flour 4 87 to 5 12.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,952,305 bales, against 2,311,134 last year.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company.

THE subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive applications and give any information with regard to insurance.

R. W. HARDIE.
Fayetteville, May 30, 1846. 13-tf

By this Morning's Mail.

We have New Orleans dates to 12 o'clock M. of Monday the 25th, but not a word of the impatiently expected news from the Army.

A great many volunteers still going forward.

RUMOR OF ANOTHER WAR!—An express arrived at the town of Sabine, in Texas, on the 20th ult. for troops to defend the Northern frontier of that State against the Cherokees, who are said to be up in arms, or from whom, at least, hostilities are apprehended, growing out of a quarrel between that tribe and the Texans, as to the right to settle a tract of land which the Indians bought for $30,000 from a New York Land Company.

HAY MOUNT HIGH SCHOOL.

THE regular quarterly examination of the pupils of this institution will be held on Thursday and Friday next, beginning at 9 o'clock on both days.

The patrons and friends of the School, and all others interested in the cause of Education, are respectfully invited to attend.

The next Session will commence on Monday the 15th.

June 2d. 1w

TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY.

THE Anniversary of the "Harrisonburg Temperance Society" will be celebrated at Harrisonburg on Saturday the 6th inst. The friends of Temperance, and the citizens of Fayetteville and the adjoining country, are most earnestly invited to attend. There will be several Addresses, and the occasion will be made both profitable and interesting to all lovers of the Temperance cause.

June 1, 1846. 13-1w

DENTIST

R. D. ADDINGTON

HAS returned, and is prepared, at Briggs's Hotel, to receive orders to perform all operations on the Teeth, either in town or country.

June 2, 1846. 13-tf

Office of the Croton Insurance Company, }
May 15, 1846. }

AT a Meeting of the Trustees of this Company, it was unanimously resolved that this Company discontinue the taking of Fire and Marine Risks for the purpose of winding up the affairs of said Company, and the holders of Policies are requested to hand in the same to be cancelled.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
June 1, 1846. 1wpd

HEAD QUARTERS, 33d Reg't N. C. Militia, }
Fayetteville, 27th May, 1846. }

Officers of the Companies composing the 33d Regiment of N. C. Militia,

ATTENTION!

IN pursuance of a Proclamation by his Excellency, William A. Graham, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of the State of North Carolina, you are commanded to call together at their respective Muster Grounds, on Saturday the 13th day of June next, the Officers and Men under your command, and cause to be enrolled all those who duly estimate the high honor of their country and are inclined to rally around her Banner at this crisis, As VOLUNTEERS, and immediately thereafter report their names to me at this place.

DUNCAN McCORMICK,
Col. Command't.
May 30, 1846. 13-1w.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me on the 21st of February 1845, by Wm. L. Gilmore, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 2d day of July, a HOUSE AND LOT on Hay Mount, on the South side of Hay Street continued, nearly opposite the residence of Thomas C. Blake. Also, one NEGRO BOY named Sam, about 20 years of age; and another boy named WASHINGTON, aged about 15 years.

Terms of sale, approved notes at Bank, at 90 days.

HENRY BRANSON, Trustee.
June 1, 1846. 13-ts

JUST RECEIVED,

BRADLEY'S Sermons; Luther on Galatians; Burder's Village Sermons; Ellsworth's Patent Office Report; Scott's Novels, complete for $2 50; Vols. 8, 9, 10, and 11 Harper's Miscellany, consisting of Darwin's Voyage of a Naturalist; Parrott's Journey to Arabia; Remarkable Criminal Trials; Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, and 62 of Wiley and Putnam's Library of Choice Reading, viz: Keats' Poetical Works; Blanchard's Sketches from Life; Journey from Cornhill to Cairo; Hazlitt's Table Talk, 2d series; Thiodolf the Icelander, &c. &c.

For sale by
May 30. E. J. HALE.

THE LIFE OF

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

BY Edward D. Mansfield, Esq. of Cincinnati, Ohio. In one volume, 12mo., fine Muslin Binding. The work embraces

1. An account of his early life and education.
2. Of his services during the War, and a description of the battles which he fought, viz: of Queenstown Heights, Fort George, Chippewa, and Niagara.
3. The public honors he received after the close of the War.
4. His services in the Black Hawk War.
5. His agency in suppressing Nullification in South Carolina.
6. His removal of the Cherokees.
7. His services on the Northern Frontier in 1838.
8. His services in settling the Eastern Boundary Question.
9. His opinions on Questions of Public Interest.

It is embellished with a Portrait *on steel*, from a painting by Weir, the author of the National Picture—"The Embarkation of the Pilgrims."

Also the following, finely engraved on wood:

1. The attack of the two Indian chiefs on Scott after he was made prisoner.
2. The scene representing the gallant Towson changing the direction of his cannon, at the moment of the charge.
3. A scene on the Niagara River in 1838.
4. Gen. Scott addressing the Cherokees in council.

It is illustrated with the following well-executed Maps, viz:

1. The Niagara Frontier.
2. Queenstown Heights.
3. Fort George.
4. Battle of Chippewa.
5. Battle of Niagara.
6. Map of Florida.

Just received, price $1 25, and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

Also, a large Lithographic print of Gen. Scott, price $1.

Another voluntary tribute to Wistar's Balsam.

WINTHROP, Kennebec County, Maine, }
Aug. 12, 1845. }

Dear Sir: If my testimony in favor of your valuable Medicine will do you any good, or be of any service to the sick and afflicted, you are welcome to make such use of it as you please. For seven or eight years I have not enjoyed perfect health. In the spring of 1844 I had some cough. I was then in Worcester County, Mass., and applied to a Physician, who gave me some medicine, but it did not relieve me. I was not able to work during the summer. Last fall I was much worse, so reduced by coughing, and sweating nights, that I was obliged to take my room. My Physician tried in vain to remove my cough, and restore me to health, but I did not expect to recover; I however, concluded to try Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry: I was then troubled with very frequent spells of coughing, night and day; before I had taken one bottle, my cough was easier; I continued to take the Medicine until I was able to leave my room. I have taken several bottles, and I think Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has cured me; at least I feel as well, and as strong as I have for twelve years. JOHN METCALF.

I am acquainted with the subscriber, and believe his statement to be true.

HOWARD B. LOVEJOY.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Proprietors and Trustees of the Cumberland Academy, for the first time, *formally* call the attention of the public to the merits of this Institution. Without giving the particulars respecting the origin of this Institution, the manner in which it has been built up and sustained, and the foundation upon which its future prospects are based, (so far as capital is concerned,) suffice it to say, that it is not an enterprise of yesterday. Arrangements have been making for its establishment for more than three years, and it has been in successful operation more than eighteen months, numbering from 30 to more than 60 Pupils, principally Boarders.

Several thousand dollars have already been expended in the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the School, and the proprietors have pledged and voted whatever additional amount may be necessary to carry out their original determination in establishing, upon a solid foundation, a Literary and Preparatory Institution, of the very first order;—which amount is to be paid in annual instalments and placed at the disposal of the Principal and Board of Directors. Ample accommodations will be in readiness by the opening of the ensuing Session for a large additional number of Boarders, besides the accommodations afforded by a number of pleasant and respectable family boarding houses in the immediate vicinity. The Institution, from its origin, has been under the management of the Rev. Daniel Johnson, as Principal, who has taught successfully for a number of years in Princeton College and other responsible stations. And every opportunity has been afforded to test his qualifications both as an Instructer and as a disciplinarian, and the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the School have been fully met, and the Proprietors consider themselves singularly fortunate, in having obtained the *permanent* services of so able and acceptable an Instructer; who, amid the vicissitudes, fluctuations and trials which, unfortunately, are almost always experienced by new enterprizes, has exhibited such dignity, firmness and decision of character, as to secure their hearty and unanimous support in every instance, and has succeeded, as they honestly believe, in placing the Institution, for substantial excellence, upon an equality with the best Schools of the kind in the country. The Proprietors now feel fully authorised to subscribe to the opinions of the Faculty of Princeton College, who state that they "take pleasure in expressing their opinion of Rev. Daniel Johnson's superior qualifications as a teacher;"—"As holding the highest standing as a scholar, as having given proof of aptness both to teach and govern; and we do therefore cordially recommend him as worthy of public confidence in the vocation of an instructer of youth."

A sufficient number of Assistants will always be employed to afford the greatest facilities to Pupils. Mr. Wm. S. Mullins, a native of our own county, and a graduate of our own University, an excellent scholar, and a young gentleman of enviable literary attainments and sterling moral worth, is now engaged as Assistant teacher.

The government will be strictly parental. All the Pupils who room in the Academy Buildings will board with the Principal, and will at all times be under the immediate supervision of the Principal or Assistants.

The location is pleasant and healthy, and easy of access, two miles from Atkins's Ferry, on the Public Road from Fayetteville to Raleigh, about thirty miles from the latter place and twenty-six from the former, and eight miles from the Stage line, immediately above McNeill's Bridge.

The expenses of the Institution are as follow:—

TUITION—$4, $6, or $8 per quarter, according to the advancement of the Student.

BOARD—$6 per month. Room rent, use of furniture, servants' attendance, washing, and contingent expenses, $4 50 per quarter.

All dues to the Institution are payable quarterly, in advance.

The course of study is extensive, embracing all the branches usually taught in Schools of the same class.

The text books are furnished at the Academy, at the Fayetteville prices.

The next Session will commence on Wednesday, the 1st day of July.

By order of the Board.

NEILL McKAY.
A. S. McNEILL.
June 1, 1846. 13-tf

Carolinian copy. Also, Wilmington Chronicle and Journal till forbid, and send accounts to this office.

J. & T. WADDILL

OFFER for Cash, in exchange for Produce, or to punctual customers on time,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 casks Lime,
100 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
50 bbls. Prime and Mess Pork,
50 hhds. new crop Molasses,
50 bbls. Mackerel,
5000 lbs. Bacon and Lard,
1 cask old Cider Vinegar,
80 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
4 hhds. Sugar,
25 bags Rio Coffee,
25 kegs Nails,
Pepper, Spice, &c. &c.

They will receive and forward all Goods sent to their care, and are prepared to receive in Store or for shipment, all kinds of Produce, and will attend to all Commission Business entrusted to them, faithfully and punctually.

☞ On Consignment, a small lot of 7 year old PEACH BRANDY.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1846. 13-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

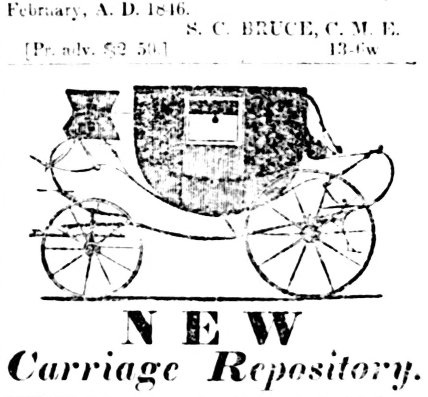
MOORE COUNTY—In Equity.

Hugh Leach, Exec'r, and others, *vs.* John McAuley and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John McPherson, one of the Defendants in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, for the said John to be and appear before the Judge of the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's bill of complaint, otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and judgment taken pro confesso as to him.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1846.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.
[Pr. adv. $2 50] 13-6w



NEW

Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

RALEIGH
CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND MILITARY
ACADEMY.

Classical Department: J. M. LOVEJOY, Preceptor.

Mathematical and Military Department: W. F. DISBROW.

THE year will be divided into two sessions of [illegible] months each—the first session beginning [illegible] January, and the second session on [illegible] July.

[illegible] the Preceptor that this Institution shall not be surpassed, in the advantages [illegible] for acquiring a thorough English, Classical and Mathematical education.

[illegible] will be prepared to enter the Junior Class [illegible] College in the United States.

Terms of Tuition—Per Session:

For English and Mathematical studies, $15 00

" Latin and Greek, 21 00

The advanced classes may pursue the studies of [illegible] lower class, paying only for the studies of the [illegible] to which they belong.

Military Tactics, together with the French, Spanish and Italian languages, taught to the pupils free of extra charge.

The design of the Military Department being to fit the pupils to act, in case of emergency, as Officers, the West Point system of instruction will be carefully pursued, nor will the Army Tactics be departed from, in order to exhibit the boys for the benefit of the Institution or for any other purposes.

By an Act of the last Legislature, necessary [illegible] and equipments are furnished by the State; but parents will be required to provide their children with the prescribed Uniform.

N. B. Board can be had with the Principal, [illegible] in the City, at $8 per [illegible].

References: Hon. George E. Badger, Hon. William H. Haywood, Hon. R. V. Saunders, Hon. [illegible] Hon. Richard Hines, Rev. Dr. Mason, Rev. Drury Lacy, Dr. [illegible], Gen. Myers, Col. E. Yarbrough, [illegible] Hinton, Louis D. Henry, William F. [illegible], James B. Shepard, H. W. Husted, E. P. Guion, and Wm. White, Esquires.

As the above named gentlemen are well known [illegible] State, I have given their names as references. They will [illegible] words to my [illegible] can be confided.

J. M. L.

Raleigh, May 15, 1846. 11-tf

"IS THIS MEDICINE?" we exclaimed the [illegible] of Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge. [illegible] of the nauseous [illegible] with the idea of physic [illegible] a treat, and in tasting [illegible] Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge not only destroys worms, but carries off the [illegible] in which they are imbedded, and effects a [illegible] and permanent cure. Every mother knows [illegible] symptoms of worms, such as voracious [illegible] breath, grinding of the teeth [illegible] the nose, [illegible] [illegible] pains in the abdomen, [illegible] other symptoms [illegible] diseases, frequently denote the presence of worms. [illegible] the Vermifuge should be [illegible].

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT always cures Asthma—two or three large doses will cure the Croup or Hives in children in from 15 minutes, to [illegible] hours. It immediately subdues the violence of whooping cough and effects a speedy cure.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

May 18. 11-6w

NOTICE.

ALL persons owing Chas. R. Jones, will please come forward and make payment to the subscriber, who is alone authorized to collect the same.

JNO. M. ROSE, Trustee.

May 8, 1846. 10-4w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has opened a GUNSMITH SHOP [illegible] Hay street, next door to C. R. Jones's Store, where he intends carrying on making and repairing guns, pistols, and locks of all kinds. Also repairing [illegible] keys, spring locks, knobs, umbrellas, parasols, canes, and rods, pocket knives, &c.

N. B. People from the country can have their work done by bringing it with them to town; they can have it repaired for their return.

All work done in good order at short notice.

E. A. HARPER.

May 1, 1846. 9-f

Carolinian copy.

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Montgomery county, on the [illegible] inst. a Negro man who calls himself BOB, about 21 or 22 years of age, about five feet six or eight inches high, and says he belongs to Daniel A. Graham of Robeson county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. W. HILLIARD, Jailer.

Lawrenceville, April 11, 1846. 7tf

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,
Gray's Ointment.

For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. HALE

Sept. 22.

NEW BOOKS.

ALISON'S Miscellanies; Wilson's do; Chronicles of Pineville, by the author of Major Jones's Courtship, 50 cents; Count Julian, or the last days of the Goth, by Simms, 43; Life of Margaret Catchpole, 25; Fremont's Exploring Expedition to Oregon, California, &c., 25; Liebig's Animal Chemistry, 25; Pictorial Life of Washington, of Jackson, of Napoleon, of Franklin, 75 cents each; Yankee Stories, by the author of Sam Slick, 50; Dow, Jr's, Patent Sermons, 1 30; Language of Flowers; Oxford Bibles; &c.

E. J. HALE.

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York for the purpose of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

1 HALF PIPE pure FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto ditto Holland Gin,
1 qr. cask Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 do. do. [illegible] ditto ditto,
50 boxes prime Cheese,
5 do. [illegible] ditto,
Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Lemon Syrup.

—ALSO—

1 case Cashmere [illegible] and Damask Shawls,
1 ditto Florence and Straw Bonnets,
1 ditto Gentlemen's Cloth Stocks,
1 ditto Britannia Candlesticks.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec. 11, 1845. 89tf

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6. 5-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
THOMPSON, PANCOAST & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 40 Market St., Philadelphia,

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of all articles in their line of business, which they are determined to sell at much lower rates than they have ever been offered in any market.

PATENT MEDICINES AND ESSENCES, of all kinds, constantly for sale at reduced prices.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND WINDOW GLASS, at manufacturers' prices. It is only necessary for Country Merchants and others to call, and satisfy themselves of the advantages of purchasing at No. 40 Market Street.

T. P. & Co. are also Agents for the celebrated *Indian Vegetable Balsam*, a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Phila. March 6, 1846. 1-3m

One light three horse WAGON, with frame and cover entirely new, of first rate workmanship, for sale cheap by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

April 13. 6tf

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.

MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 29. 7tf

New Spring and Summer GOODS.
MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Superfine black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto, Valencia ditto; Prints; Chambray Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; colored ditto; Rip, Kos, Plaid; Franklin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Mocha Coffee; Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

Life Insurance.
CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS,
(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)

New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Chairman. George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. Samuel S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

Philadelphia.

Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq. Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

STARR & PEARCE, Agents.

Fayetteville, Oct. 2, 1845. 81tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted from No. 5 to [illegible], at wholesale, at [illegible] cents, cash.

September 1, 1845. 77tf

DESIRABLE GOODS.
W. McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale, Irish Linens and Sheetings; brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; [illegible], striped, brown, and white Linen Drilling; Marseilles and Valencia Vestings; Cotton Cloth; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankeens; Bed Ticking; Apron Checks; cotton Hkfs; Calicoes; Ginghams; Gingham Lawns; silk, Worsted, and cotton Balzorines; Bombazines; Alpacas; silk Berage and Berage Scarfs; lawn, pongee, and flag Hkfs; Gloves; Hose; Ribbons; silk Fringe and Gymps; Sewing Silk; Rawarlan's spool Cotton; and Marshall's patent Thread.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Pocket and pen Knives; Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; table and tea Spoons; Scissors; Pins; Needles; Sheep Shears; Reap Hooks; Scythe Blades; Drawing Knives; Cooper's Adze; Howels; Compasses; Axes; Vises; hand Saws; Crosses; Augers; carpenters' brass knob Locks; stock, chest, till, and drawer Locks; cast steel mill and cross-cut Saws; Pots, Ovens, and Skillets; single Oven lids, so you may make your old Ovens as good as new.

—ALSO—

35 BBLS. MESS AND PRIME PORK.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1846. 10-6m

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1846.

Farquhard McRae *vs.* Sarah Kelly *et al.*

Petition for sale of Negroes for distribution, belonging to the Estate of John Kelly, dec'd.

IT appearing to the Court, that James Kelly, William Kelly, Thos. Lister and wife Mary, James and Elizabeth Kelly, heirs of Jesse Kelly, reside beyond the limits of the State: Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer six weeks, notifying said nonresidents to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Richmond, in the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the Petition will be heard ex parte, and the allegations therein contained will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in April, A. D. 1846.

10] R. S. McDONALD, Clk.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarters Sessions, April Session, 1846.

Aaron H. Sanders *vs.* Tryon Morris.

Justice's Execution—levied on 100 acres of the Defendant's Land on Rocky Creek, adjoining Reuben Morris and others.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Tryon Morris, the Defendant, has not been served with notice of the above levy, and that he is not now an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, notifying said Defendant of the levy on his land, and that unless he appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the 1st Monday in July next, and demur or plead to issue, said land will be ordered to be sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt, with interest and costs.

Witness, Nathaniel Knight, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of April, A. D. 1846, and of American Independence the 70th year.

NATH'L KNIGHT, C. c. c.

[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 11-6w

Opodeldoc, Bateman's Drops,

Essences, Castor Oil, Bear's Oil, Saleratus, Copperas, Alum, Logwood, Ink, British Oil, &c. For sale by SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

April 20. 7tf

THE NAUTILUS
(MUTUAL)
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

THIS Company, recently organized upon the improved and deservedly popular principle of Mutual Assurance, will confine its business exclusively to Insurance on Lives.

It commences with a capital of $50,000, which will be continually augmenting as its business increases. The rates of Premium correspond with those of other American Companies.

One of the peculiar advantages attending Insurance with this Company is, that all the assured share annually in its profits, and are interested in its success, for its Charter provides "That each and every member shall be annually credited with his proportional share of the amount of premiums earned, after deducting losses and expenses, but in no case shall his share of loss exceed the amount of such premium." These earned premiums or profits will be safely invested by the Company constituting a permanent fund, annually augmenting for the benefit and security of all parties interested.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred, on a Single Life.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	$0 77	$0 88	$1 56
20	0 91	0 95	1 77
25	1 00	1 12	2 04
30	1 31	1 36	2 36
35	1 36	1 53	2 75
40	1 69	1 83	3 20
45	1 91	1 96	3 73
50	1 96	2 09	4 60
55	2 32	3 21	5 74
60	4 35	4 91	7 00

TRUSTEES.

James D. P. Ogden,	James Harper,
James Brown,	James Reyburn,
H. W. Hicks,	Wm. H. Aspenwall,
A. Norrie,	Thos. W. Ludlow,
D. A. Comstock,	Leonard S. Suarez,
P. M. Wetmore,	A. M. Merchant,
Henry K. Bogart,	John Cryder,
A. Woodruff,	Schuyler Livingston,
R. L. Taylor,	Spencer S. Benedict,
E. C. Center,	Richard Irvin,
Thos. B Richards,	Loring Andrews.

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.

A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.

Lewis Benton, Secretary.

Isaac Freeman, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency at Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive proposals for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES F. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance against Fire, and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, made [illegible] will be promptly attended to. Their rates are as low as any other good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 23, 1846. 99tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS'
Steam Boat Company,
Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named places, that they have made arrangements in Wilmington, to have all goods addressed to their care at that place, forwarded through FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, when the funds are in hand to pay freight to Wilmington, [illegible] per cent. on the freight [illegible] will be charged.

[illegible] that having spacious Warehouses on the bank of the river at this place, they will receive and forward all goods [illegible] FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be [illegible] the river at a considerable saving of [illegible] as shippers may wish.

This Company [illegible] in connexion with the above, that this line of Boats has been long and favorably known as safe and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

[illegible] remark further, that this Company's [illegible] is sufficient to pay the expenses of [illegible] Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED AND WILL FOLLOW UP, [illegible] every concession made to the shipping [illegible] by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they are intended [illegible] for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co., at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER.

Merchants' Steam Boat Company.

March 10, 1846. 1tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.
For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO [illegible].

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, that they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausea is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and New York, a handsome and varied assortment of Seasonable Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

To which he would invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to purchase at retail. This Stock will be found to embrace the richest and latest styles of Ladies' Dress Goods; Mantles; Shawls; Embroideries; fine Cambric Hdkfs; Cravats; Shell Combs; Patent Ivory Toilet and Fine ditto; Kid Gloves, (assorted colors;) Oil Silk; Corded, Grass, and Hair-cloth Skirts; fashionable Bonnet Ribbons and Flowers; finest Thread Edgings and Insertings; Polka and Lisle ditto ditto.

For Gentlemen's Wear—Super brown and black French Cloths and Cassimeres; black, brown, inv. green, and blue English do. do; figured and plain Satin and Silk Vestings; Linen Goods for light Summer wear; Suspenders; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a great variety of Worsted Goods for Coats and Pants; latest style of Hats; light Calf-skin and Morocco Shoes and Pumps.

He would also say to Country Merchants, that he has bought expressly for the Wholesale trade, a very extensive assortment of cheap to fine Calicoes; Bleached Shirtings; bleached and brown Drills; Ticking; Irish and brown Linens; brown Hollands; Linen Drills; Silesias; Paper Cambric; black and white Wiggans; Canvass; Padding; Sewing Silk and Twist; low priced Vestings; Oregon Stripes; Chambrays; blue and York Drills; Kent'ky Jeans; Coat, Vest, Pantaloons and Shirt Buttons of every variety; Tuck, Side, and Dressing Combs; Pins and Needles; Flax and Cotton Thread; Table and Pocket Cutlery; Collins' Axes; Straw, Wool, and Fur Hats; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Sweet and Castor Oil; Essence of Peppermint, Cinnamon and Lemon; Cologne; Ink and Ink Powder; Indigo, (warranted best quality or nothing charged;) Madder; Camphor; Borax; Alum; Saleratus; Copperas; Spanish Brown; Powder, Shot and Lead; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and Salt; Iron and Steel; French Brandy, Wine, and Gin. Together with many other Goods not named, which on examination will be found to render the assortment as complete and desirable as any in the market; all of which will be sold for Cash, Country Produce, or on time, as low as can be bought at any Store in town.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Brick Row, foot of Haymount.

March 23, 1846. 3tf

P. S. A few very superior Nova Scotia Grindstones, for Mills or Plantation use.

NEW GOODS.
H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, latest style; Gambroon; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen; [illegible] Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and Berage [illegible] Grenadines; Lawns; [illegible], and plain Ginghams, second and [illegible] goods; Prints, all qualities and prices; Collars; Canezetts; Scarfs; and cotton silk Hose, pink, blue, and blue-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and jaconet Muslins; col'd and black Fringes; Paris Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Shirtings; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Berage; Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; Lawn, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Boquets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries; and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3-tf

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the following desirable Property for Sale, viz:

HIS SUMMER RESIDENCE, known as the Hooper place, situated on a high Sandhill, convenient to one of the best Springs in the vicinity, and may be made one of the most desirable and beautiful places about Fayetteville.

My NEW SAW AND GRIST MILLS, including all the Lands belonging thereto, adjoining the above—about 2½ miles from Town.

ALSO, a small and well improved FARM, containing about 104 Acres, 60 of which is cleared, under good fence, and has an Orchard of 100 Apple trees thereon, of the most approved kinds. It has been highly manured, and is in good state for cultivating Corn, Peas, Potatoes, Grasses and Clover—20 Acres of which is of the best quality of River low ground, about 3½ miles from Town.

Persons disposed to purchase, will please call on me at an early day, as I am determined to dispose of it as soon as practicable.

☞ Terms accommodating.

W. R. CARMAN.

March 20, 1846. 3-3m

CANDIES! CANDIES! CANDIES!
CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.
J. J. RICHARDSON,
No. 42 Market St., Philadelphia,

CONTINUES TO SELL his very superior **STEAM REFINED** Fancy Candies at 12½ cents per pound, wholesale, and the quality denies competition. J. J. R. begs customers and dealers to place no reliance on what is told them by those opposed to the *Cheap System*, derogatory to the character of his goods, as it is the only method by which they can induce people not to try an article that will give them better satisfaction than the one they are using, at 25 *per cent. less price.* The sale last year amounted to nearly 100,000 pounds, and not a complaint made.—My arrangements now are such as will enable me to manufacture 150,000 lbs. per annum. Call or send an order, and you cannot fail to be satisfied.

No. 42 Market Street, Philadelphia.

March 6, 1846. 1-3m

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,

For Sale. Apply to E. J. HALE.

Dec. 2.

JUST RECEIVED,

5 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 boxes and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
3 cases Canton Preserved Ginger,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 cask Port Wine,
25 bags prime Rio Coffee.

Also, an assortment Umbrellas and Parasols.

For Sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 10, 1846. 1-tf

For Sale or Rent.

THAT commodious Dwelling on Mumford street, formerly occupied by the subscriber, with a lot immediately South of and attached to it, containing about two acres of land, in a high state of cultivation. There is every convenience desirable for a family, with stables and out houses. It will be sold low for Cash, or if requested, on a long credit, adding interest. For terms, apply to A. W. Steel, in the absence of the subscriber.

ISHAM BLAKE, Agent.

May 16, 1846. 11-4w

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION
In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are in *hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

March 30, 1846. 4tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

NEGRO SALE.

FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old,—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children will be given. Apply at this office.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

Wanted to Purchase,
To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

For Sale.—*Very Cheap for Cash.*

7 NORTHERN-MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete; all of superior workmanship, and of the most approved modern style.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

JUST RECEIVED,

10 BOXES assorted CANDIES.

ALSO,

An assortment of Ready-made **Summer Clothing,** consisting of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

March 20. 3tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE
AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes.

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having found that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.

Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.

J. C. T.

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 1000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.

CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Monroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.

BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.

SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.

NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.

ONSLOW
Robert Aman.

GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.

GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.

LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Willams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.

CRAVEN.
John Bryant.

COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.

ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.

RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley

ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.

CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.

CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.

WAKE.
S. Beasly.

JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.

BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.

PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.

DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water.) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern.—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

LOCOFOCO MATCHES,

IN wood and paper boxes, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

May 5. 9tf

4th vol. D'Aubigne's Reformation,

JUST RECEIVED. Also, a variety of New Books, including Guizot's History of the English Revolution of 1640, price $1 37; Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, $1 20; Carlysle's Life &c. of Cromwell, $2; The Betrothed, $1; Saturday Evenings, $1; Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth, 7 cents; The Farmer's Treasure, 80; Step-Mother, by James, 50; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK*, consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Fashionable silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and chip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shape; double brim leghorn and palm-leaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.

April 4, 1846. 6-tf

FRESH STOCK.

THE Subscribers are now receiving an unusually large Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found—

220 pieces Balzorines, Printed Lawns, Gingham Lawns, and Ginghams, some of which are very handsome; 850 ps. American and English Prints; 351 ps. low priced and fine Pantaloon Stuffs; 250 ps. Bleached Shirtings; 50 cases Fur and Wool Hats; 50 cases Shoes, assorted; 175 dozen Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Straw and Florence Bonnets; Cloths and Cassimeres; Vestings; Irish Linens and Lawns; Summer Cloths; 12-4 Linen Sheetings; Brown & Bleached Cotton ditto; Apron Checks; Tickings; Colored Cambrics; Brown and Bleached Hollands; Silicias; Linen and Cotton Drillings; Bombazines; black, blue-black and colored Silks; Oregon Stripes; Corded and Grass Skirts; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Paddings and Canvass; Sewing and Patent Thread; Spool Thread in great variety; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Gloves; Buttons and Combs, a good assortment; plain, plaid, and striped Muslins; Suspenders; Cotton Cards; Stocks, Collars, and Bosoms; Umbrellas, Parasols, and Shades; Thread and Cotton Laces and Edgings; Gymps and Fringes; Ribbons; Nankeens; Turkey Red; Shoe Thread; Paste Boards; Cap and Letter Paper; with many other desirable Goods not enumerated. All of which will be sold at fair prices for Cash, or on the usual credits. Country Merchants will please call and examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

March 23. 3-3m

WM. D. SMITH.
General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 1, 1846. 5-tf

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and birds-eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf

EDWIN GLOVER.
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell my Plantation on the East side of the Cape Fear, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge—300 acres in a fine state of cultivation, and 400 acres thickly wooded. It courses the River about one and a fourth miles. Possession given now or by the 20th December next. There is a crop of Rye and Oats sowed. I would also sell, horses and mules to attend the crop, and provisions for hands. Also, stock Hogs and Cattle, Carts and Wagons, and furnish four or five hands to 1st Jan'y next. I would also sell four Negroes.

My object in selling off is to change my business. Liberal time given on payments.

WM. S. LATTA.

March 10, 1-tf

BRIGGS'S HOTEL,
Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken that large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner: the building having been thoroughly repaired and properly furnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS.

Oct. 27, 1845. 82tf

2000 LBS. prime BACON,
25 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
3 half tierces Rice,

Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

March 31. 5tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of the former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have been used to deal in.

JNO. [illegible] & SON.

Dec. 9, 1845.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me are respectfully requested to pay their Notes and Accounts. Those of longer standing than twelve months will be put in a train for collection as soon as the necessary process can be served on the parties, unless paid by 1st March.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 10.

20 HHDS. and Tierces MOLASSES,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted sizes,
12 boxes Tin Plate and Wire,
Cedar, Collins', [illegible] and Chopping Axes.

Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

March 17, 1846.

JUST RECEIVED,

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crosscut SAWS, warranted, and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Jan. 21, 1845.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as heretofore to the collection of all arrears of Pensions [illegible] as directed. From past experience he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction. Printed terms furnished gratis.

ELEAZAR PERRY.

Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1846.

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the store recently occupied by E. J. [illegible] Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.

September 1, 1845.

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,
No. 9 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wax, Domestics, &c.

Refer to

Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co.,
J. D. Williams, Esq.,
E. J. Hale, Esq.,
} Fayetteville, N. C.

Wm. G. Webb, Esq. Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.

M. Townsend, Esq. Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845.

Life and Times of Henry Clay,

JUST received, in 2 large volumes, price $1. Also, Prescott's Miscellanies, 2 37; McCaulay's Miscellanies, 1 50; Pictorial History of the American Revolution, 1 87; Book of Good Examples, 1 10; Mother's Book, 50; Mother's Lessons, [illegible]; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, 50; Appleton's authorized edition of the Prayer Book, very fine; Manual of Matrimony, 50; Pulpit Cyclopedia, 2 50; Methodist Harmonist; with a variety of Boy's and Girl's books.

NOVELS.—The Heiress, 25; The Charity Sister, 25; the Quiet Husband, 25; White Boy, 25; The O'Donoghue, 25; The Foster Brother, 25; Wandering Jew, [illegible]; Big Bear of Arkansas, 50; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Simon Suggs, 50; New Games, Historical, &c. Bank Ink, Banker's Wallets, &c. &c.

February 2. E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.

June 20, 1845. 6tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about **Four Hundred Acres of Pine Land,** situated in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear, within a mile and a half and three miles of the river. Said Land is well suited to the Turpentine, Tar, and Timber business.

For further information and terms, apply to the Subscriber.

FREDK B. GAUSE.

Bladen county, April 8, 1846. 6tf

Raw Hides.

FOR sale by the subscriber, from three to four thousand pounds well dried salted *HIDES*, low for cash or produce.

THO. C. BLAKE.

April 13 6tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

A Valuable Medicine.
The Best of PILLS.
25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.

Oct. 15, 1845. 81-tf